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TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ARE TO BE REOPENED

Official Communiqué Issued by
Supreme Council—Exchange
of Goods on the Basis of
Reciprocity Is Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—An official communiqué issued this evening by the Supreme Council announces the reopening of trade relations with Russia. Inquiries have shown that Russia possesses a vast surplus of grain and flax, which would go far toward relieving the pressing needs of Europe, and an effort will be made to barter this for the Russian requirements through cooperative agencies having offices in London and Paris which represent 25,000,000 Russian peasants. The exchange entails the removal of the blockade, though the attitude of the council toward Soviet Russia is said to be unchanged.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The following official communiqué was issued by the Supreme Council in Paris on Friday night:

"With the view to remedy the unhappy situation of the people of the interior of Russia now deprived of all manufactured products, the Supreme Council after taking note of a commission appointed to consider the reopening of certain trading relations with the Russian people, has decided that it would permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and allied and neutral countries.

"For this purpose it has decided to give facilities to Russian cooperative organizations which are in direct touch with the people of Russia, so that they may arrange for the importation of clothing, medicine, agricultural machinery, and other necessities of which the Russian people are in sore need to exchange for grain, flax, etc., of which the Russian people have surplus supplies.

"These arrangements imply no change in the policy of the allied governments toward the Soviet Government."

Naval and Military Questions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Important naval and military questions being on the tapis in Paris, Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, Sir Henry Wilson, Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Earl Beatty, left London last night to join the Premier and other British delegates.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—It has been announced today that the arrival here of the British naval and military chiefs was connected solely with the discussion of the situation in Europe.

Statement by Mr. Baker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Deep interest is expressed here in the possible obligation of the United States in view of the deliberations of the Conference in Paris.

The most positive opinion as to this obligation was expressed by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who declared that he would regard favorably extending economic and indirect military aid to Poland.

"In my judgment," said Secretary Baker, "as long as the Polish Government, a new nation set up by the Peace Conference in Paris, is occupying a defensive position assigned to it, and is living up to the convention by which it came into existence, it is entirely proper for the nations responsible for its existence to lend it all possible aid.

"I should personally have no sort of objection to the participation of the United States in aid to Poland so long as Poland continues to preserve the frontiers and the obligations incurred in the creation of the new Poland. As a matter of fact, the United States is officially giving aid to Poland by loaning Col. Alvin B. Barber to the Polish Government to aid in the direction of its railways."

NEW BOND ISSUE BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a dinner given by Sir Robert Kindersley at the Savoy Hotel last night to members of the National Savings Assembly, announced his intention to make a new issue of Exchequer Bonds for a short period to meet maturities which will fall due in the next two months. The terms of issue include a series of five-year bonds at 5 per cent, with the option each January to obtain repayment one year later, the first repayment date being February, 1922, with a conversion feature on favorable terms for other bondholders. The issue will be made through both the Bank of England and the Post Office.

THIRD RED ARMY HAS BECOME LABOR UNIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—According to a Moscow wireless message the Third Red Army has now been converted into "The First Army of Labor."

In a proclamation issued to it on this occasion Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, states that the conversion has been effected by the "third army's own wish." "It has fulfilled its war duty," he writes, "but the enemy has not yet been wiped out on all the fronts. Therefore, the third army must remain under arms and during the coming months, it will employ its strength for labor work—digging, transporting fuel to works and railways, repairing agricultural implements and so on.

"There must be the same tireless energy in this work as on the march, as in battle," says the proclamation, which continues, "discipline must not be shaken by a hair's breadth. A deserter from labor is as contemptible and dishonorable as a deserter from the battlefield. Begin and finish your labors under sounds of Socialist hymns and songs, because your work is not the toil of slaves but the high service of our socialistic fatherland."

UNREST SERIOUS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Situation Causes Anxiety in Well-
Informed Military Circles—
Bolshevik Active in Trans-
caspia, Baku, and Daghestan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The situation in the Middle East, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is causing anxiety in well-informed military circles.

The present trouble in the Caucasus, Transcaspia, Syria, Asia Minor, and Turkey, it is said, shows that the whole of the Middle East may break out into flame any time within the next three months, producing a new and probably a very dangerous military situation. The view is held in the quarters referred to that the authorities should prepare for this contingency as far as possible. Although admittedly what will happen is a conjecture, the view is taken that there will be trouble, sooner rather than later, which will probably mean military commitments on a large scale.

The immense unrest in the whole of the British Middle Eastern Empire is declared to be serious and it is considered that the outlook for the anti-Bolshevik cause can hardly be blacker, either in South Russia or in Siberia. The situation in the Caucasus has been rendered more difficult by the Bolshevik occupation of Transcaspia. The road through the Caucasus has been rendered more difficult by the Bolshevik occupation of Transcaspia. The road through the Caucasus gives direct communication with Turkey. There is a large Bolshevik element in Baku, and Daghestan is equally helpless, while some Turks are penetrating into the Caucasus from the south to foment trouble.

The Bolshevik continue to pour troops into Transcaspia, via the Tashkent Railway and Ashkabad. A party of Bolsheviks and Turks is stated to have arrived at Herat with an aeroplane and a wireless set and to have come on via Kandahar and Kabul, escorted by Afghan cavalry.

Tashkent is now the chief center of Bolshevik propaganda, oriental languages being taught there and agents being sent to India, China, and all the Mohammedan countries. The Tashkent Soviet recently determined to concentrate its efforts first on India, where it is intended to open propaganda centers as soon as possible.

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BOLSHEVIKI MODIFY TERRORIST POLICY

Resolution States That the "Most
Decisive Measures" Hitherto
Used Are to Be Abandoned
—Anti-Bolshevik Defeats

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A modification of their terrorist policy by the Bolsheviks, according to a Moscow wireless message, is promised in a resolution issued by the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission to all the governmental extraordinary commissions. The use of "the most decisive measures" hitherto prevailing is declared to have been necessary in face of the counter-revolutionaries in Soviet Russia and the counter-revolutionary forces moved against Soviet Russia by the entente.

The defeat of General Judentich, Admiral Kolchak, and General Denikin, the occupation of Rostov, Novocherkassk and Krasnoyarsk and the imprisonment of "the higher ruler," apparently Admiral Kolchak, with the annihilation of "large Soviet organizations of counter-revolutionary bandits," have created, it is stated, new conditions, which afford the possibility of "abandoning the use of the highest form of punishment, namely, the shooting of the enemies of Soviet Russia."

The resolution then states that only the renewal of the entente attempts to hinder the work of the workers and the peasants in setting up Socialist committees, would compel the return to terrorism, and the responsibility for such a return to "the cruel method of the Red terror" is, therefore, declared to rest entirely on the governments and the ruling classes of the entente states and "their Russian capitalistic friends."

The intention is indicated of devoting increased attention to "the struggle against economic disorganization, speculation and crimes of officials" and also to "assisting by all means the economic organization, removing all obstacles created by sabotage, lack of discipline or abuses."

From the date of the publication of this resolution, therefore, the punishment of shooting can only be used after the sentence of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission added to that of all the local organs.

Siberian Republic Reported Formed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the capture of Rostov, a Moscow wireless message states, the Red army took over 10,000 soldiers, 32 guns, 200 machine guns, and nine tanks, besides rifles and baggage. The railway bridge across the Don at Rostov is undamaged. A revolutionary committee has been formed and on Sunday last a parade of cavalry troops took place at which a large number of Rostov and Nakhichevan workmen attended, headed by Bolshevik "underground" organizations.

The formation of an independent Siberian Republic stretching from Obi to Vladivostok by the Social revolutionaries, the Mensheviks, the Peasants Union, and the political bureaux of the zemstvos is also announced by a Moscow wireless message. The government of this Republic has been constituted in Irkutsk.

Parts of this message also claim that the Czechs and the Japanese are maintaining a neutral attitude amid the confusion now existing in all this region, although the Czechs have been in conflict with General Semenov's followers who attempted to capture Irkutsk. The Cossacks of the Amur region as well as the Trans-Baikal peoples have revolted against General Semenov, it is said.

Poles Resist Bolshevik Attacks
WARSAW, Poland, (Thursday)—General attacks by Bolshevik forces

against the Lettish and Polish positions east of the Dvinsk River have broken down after a desperate struggle in which the Lettish forces played a prominent part, according to an official statement issued at the general staff headquarters.

SIMS CRITICISMS ARE REITERATED

Rear Admiral, Before Sub-Committee of Senate, Defends His
Comment on Naval Awards—
Democrats Question Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The leaders of the various Republican groups in the Senate who took part in the first round table conference with the administration forces conferred among themselves yesterday and worked out concessions which they are prepared to make to secure the ratification of the Treaty with the least possible delay. The leaders on both sides will confer again today, and it is expected that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, will state finally the terms on which he will accept a compromise.

The terms of the proposals which the Republicans will submit to the Democrats at the conference were carefully guarded by the four senators who are conducting the formal negotiations on behalf of the various groups of Republican senators who favor ratification.

Those who attended the conferences were Senators Lodge, Lenroot, New, and Kellogg, representing the various groups of Republicans on the Treaty question, except the "irreconcilables," who want the Treaty defeated.

It has been known that the Democrats will be informed that they must virtually surrender on Article X or there can be no compromise. The Republicans agreed at their conference that they will not consent to any modification of the principle of the Lodge reservation on that article.

The Democratic administration senators who are participating in the formal conferences are criticizing Senator Lodge for having appointed others than mild reservationists as representatives of the Republicans in the conferences. Only one mild reservationist, Senator Kellogg, is taking part in the discussions.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, leader of the administration forces in the Senate pending the breaking of the leadership deadlock between himself and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, in the Senate, yesterday, read into the record the results of the poll of colleges recently taken on the question of ratification. The poll, he said, shows that only 25 per cent of those who voted wanted the Lodge reservations.

The poll showed that in 300 colleges throughout the country, 46,259 students voted for unconditional ratification, 33,304 for a compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations, 23,577 for ratification with the Lodge reservations, and 11,690 against ratification in any form.

"This shows a sentiment for unconditional and uncompromising ratification much stronger than I supposed," said Senator Hitchcock, "a sentiment so strong as to cause amazement."

MEMORIAL CALLS FOR COOPERATIVE RELIEF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The text is published of a memorial to the Prime Minister, which has also been laid before the governments of the United States, France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, dealing with the world's economic problem and advocating an immediate conference of the financial representatives of the countries affected, including Germany and Austria, to survey the situation and to recommend, in the event of their deciding that cooperative assistance is necessary and advisable, to whom and by whom assistance should be given and on what conditions.

This country's signatories include H. H. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, Rignold McKenna, who is a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and chairman of one of the principal British banks, and Lord Incheape, who is a banker and a large shipper, and other financial and business magnates.

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PORTUGUESE FAIL TO FORM CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The Portuguese President's efforts to form a national or coalition government having failed, Dr. Ferdinand Costa succeeded in constituting a Cabinet from the Liberal Party. On the following day, however, the whole of the new Cabinet resigned as the result of a hostile demonstration.

GERMAN INTENTIONS REGARDING TREATY

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German Chancellor, Gustav Bauer, has made a statement to the press regarding Germany's intentions in carrying out the terms of the Peace Treaty. A wireless message from Berlin quotes him as follows:

"We are resolved to carry out the Versailles Treaty, however difficult, for we have no desire to pursue a policy of revenge. But we also expect that the entente will be prepared to permit mitigations when it has been proved that fulfillment of the Treaty

SENATORS WORK OUT CONCESSIONS

Republicans Confer on Treaty—
Both Sides to Meet Today,
When Senator Lodge Will
State Terms for Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The leaders of the various Republican groups in the Senate who took part in the first round table conference with the administration forces conferred among themselves yesterday and worked out concessions which they are prepared to make to secure the ratification of the Treaty with the least possible delay. The leaders on both sides will confer again today, and it is expected that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and majority leader, will state finally the terms on which he will accept a compromise.

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in its present form is impossible. For if the Treaty is to be carried out in the same spirit as the armistice, it will not mean the commencement of a state of peace, but the continuation of war by political means. I trust that the entente will soon realize that it lies in its own interests to alleviate the peace conditions, first in practice, then in form.

Complaining of the regulations of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, as reminiscent of Tsarist Russia, the Chancellor continued:

"I hope the entente will soon appreciate that in this way it is impossible to create stable conditions, not only on general juridical principles, but also for reasons of real policy."

MR. CLEMENCEAU REFUSES CANDIDACY

French Premier Announces His
Withdrawal From Presidential
Contest Following Defeat by
Mr. Deschanel in Caucus Vote

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday Evening)—At a parliamentary caucus today at which a secret ballot for choice of a President was cast, Mr. Clemenceau obtained a minority, with 384 votes, and withdrew officially from the candidature, in a letter in which he declared that he would not stand and forbade his supporters to continue to press his candidacy.

The 129 deputies of the devastated regions all voted against him.

Paul Deschanel obtained at the caucus 408 votes and will in all probability be elected tomorrow, in which case Alexander Millerand will become Prime Minister.

Mr. Clemenceau's supporters are working hard to get C. C. A. Jonnart as a candidate, while a considerable number are determined to back the reelection of President Poincaré, who is, however, quite opposed to a second term.

Friday—Mr. Deschanel's candidacy is gaining in popularity. He is strongly supported by the Roman Catholics, who, it is said, oppose Mr. Clemenceau, believing that so long as he is in power, France will not reestablish the embassy to the Vatican. Many senators are also against Mr. Clemenceau, because it is generally believed that if he is elected he will not call Mr. Poincaré to power, either as Prime Minister or Minister of Finance, although the participation of Mr. Poincaré in the new ministry is much desired by a majority of the members of Parliament. The probability of Louis Loucheur's nomination as Minister of Finance is being commented upon by many.

Thursday—It is understood he is strongly supported by Mr. Clemenceau. Well-informed circles here believe that an outsider may be elected, and Léon Bourgeois' election to the presidency of the Senate is supposed by many to foreshadow a still greater success for him on Saturday. Many members of Parliament believe that if Mr. Poincaré accepts reelection it would help to simplify the situation.

PARIS, France (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Clemenceau today announced that he would withdraw as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic. He asked his supporters to vote for Raymond Poincaré for reelection. This announcement was made following a joint parliamentary caucus of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, at which a secret ballot for choice of a presidential candidate was cast, the vote resulting as follows:

Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, 408; Mr. Clemenceau, 389; Charles C. A. Jonnart, recently elected Senator, 4; Léon Bourgeois, French representative in the League of Nations, 3; Marshal Foch, 1; President Poincaré, 15.

A deputation of senators and deputies later left the Chamber for the Elysée Palace to ask President Poincaré to stand for reelection. A large number of the Cabinet members, however, when they left the Chamber, went to Mr. Clemenceau and asked him to remain a candidate. The Premier replied that he could not in any circumstances consent to do this. He said he would send a letter to this effect to Mr. Bourgeois, who will be president of the National Assembly to meet at Versailles tomorrow for the election.

Never before in the history of presidential elections in France has a plenary caucus been attended by such a large number of deputies and senators, 821 out of 924 being present. Heretofore it has been the custom to call a caucus only of the parties of the Left, but today Mr. Deschanel stands as the chosen candidate both of the Chamber and Senate—all the parties.

Comment on Mr. Bourgeois' Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The "Temps," commenting on Léon Bourgeois' election to the presidency of the Senate, sees in it an expression of the value the French Parliament attaches to the League of Nations.

EXTRADITION OF FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—The heads of the allied governments are about to draw up terms of the note to be addressed soon to the Dutch Government demanding the extradition of the former Kaiser.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS INAUGURATED FORMALLY IN PARIS

Representatives of France, Britain,
Italy, Greece, Belgium, Spain,
Japan, and Brazil Present in
Clock Room for First Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—The League of Nations was formally inaugurated this morning in the Clock Room at the Quai d'Orsay, beneath political skies heavy with serious reports telegraphed from London of dangerous encroachments by the Bolsheviks in Asia. Incidentally, it is satisfactory to learn that the British delegation here does not share the grave fears expressed by the War Office, but the influence of these lugubrious dispatches was clearly evident all day in Paris, and the French press got wind up with Gallic rapidity.

Though the performance at the Quai d'Orsay itself was somewhat uninspiring, one felt that there was the nucleus of an organization which might well turn the somber clouds which hover over the world inside out, if the basic ideas for which the League stands were loyally interpreted by the governments concerned. The speeches were brief but hopeful and will be quite satisfactory if followed up by deeds.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Japan, and Brazil, all members of the Council of the League of Nations, met in the "Clock Room" of the French Foreign Office at 10 a. m. today for the first meeting in the history of the League. Léon Bourgeois, the French representative, who presided at the meeting, spoke briefly, saying in part:

"The task of presiding at this meeting and inaugurating this great international institution should have fallen to President Wilson. We respect the reasons which still delay a final decision by our friends in Washington, but express the hope that their difficulties will soon be overcome and that a representative of the great American Republic will occupy the place awaiting him among us. The work of the Council will then assume a definite character and will have that particular force which should be associated with our work.

"January 16, 1920, will go down in history as the date of the birth of a new world. Decisions to be reached today will be in the name of all the nations adhering to the covenant of the League. It will be the first decree of all free nations leaguing themselves together, for the first time in the world, to substitute right for might. But the organization of the League of Nations will not be complete until the assembly of all the states meets."

Speech by British Representative

Earl Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and that nation's representative on the Council of the League, said:

"On behalf of the British Empire, I desire to express the loyalty of my government and the external dominions of the British Crown to the spirit underlying the covenant of the League of Nations. It is our intention, by every means in our power, to insure its practical efficiency. It is our firm belief that through its instrumentality alone we can hope to insure that such miseries as the world has experienced during the past five years shall not be repeated, and that a new era of international relationship shall dawn.

Great Industrial Advance

"The League of Nations is an expression of the universal desire for saner methods of regulating the affairs of mankind and provides machinery by which practical effect may be given to the principles of international friendship and good understanding. The success of the labors of the Peace Conference is a good augury for the future of the League of Nations. For the first time an attempt was made to bring together, under the auspices of the League, representatives of governments, employers, and Labor, and an advance exceeding the results of the entire work of the previous quarter of a century has been made in the field of international action on industrial questions."

Charles Ferraris, on behalf of Italy, said his nation was glad to respond to the invitation "of the President and the great American people." He mentioned the skepticism amidst which the League was born and said this was a fact to be neither exaggerated nor ignored. He added that one of the duties of the League would be to give attention to the high cost of living and the state of international finance.

Brazil Alone Represents America

Dr. Gaston da Cunha, for Brazil, said his country would devote herself with fervor to the work of peace and fraternity among the nations. He referred to the fact that he was the only representative from America present and said he was proud to have the honor of bringing assurances of the cooperation of Pan-America in the operation of the League.

After the delivery of the speeches, Mr. Bourgeois announced that the only item on the order of the day was the appointment of three members of the commission to fix the boundaries of the Saar Valley, together with one

member appointed by the French Government and one by Germany. The council named as its members: Colonel Wace, an English officer; Major Lambert, a Belgian; and Major Kobalski, a Japanese.

After the appointment of the commissioners, Mr. Bourgeois proposed London as the place for the next meeting of the council, and this was approved. Lord Curzon suggested leaving the date and the order of business open, to be decided by the chairman and the secretary, since, he said, "it will be necessary to consult the United States on a great many questions likely to arise."

Distinguished Visitors

The entrance of Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Grey occurred during the delivery of Mr. Bourgeois' speech and was almost unobserved. When their presence became known to the members of the council an usher was sent to invite them to take seats in front. The British Premier excused himself, saying it was necessary for him to leave. Mr. Bourgeois addressed a few words of welcome to Viscount Grey, who replied that he had no standing in the meeting and no right to take the floor, but that he desired to acknowledge the gracious reception accorded him and was proud to be present on the occasion of such a good augury for the future of the world.

All the members of the council called for by the covenant of the League, with the exception of the representative of the United States, were present when Mr. Bourgeois called the meeting to order. Besides the chairman the members were Lord Curzon, for Great Britain; Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, for Greece; Mr. Ferraris, Italian Minister of Industry, Commerce, Labor, and Food, for Italy; Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, for Belgium; Baron Matsui, Ambassador to France, for Japan; Dr. da Cunha, Ambassador to France, for Brazil; Count Quinones de Leon, Ambassador to France, for Spain.

Irish Protest Received

The Council of the League of Nations received the first formal protest to be presented to it almost before it came into being with today's initial session. The protest was from "the envoys of the elected government of the Irish republic" against "the unreal English simulacrum of an international League of Peace."

No mention of the protest was made during the meeting of the Council, but copies were handed to the newspaper correspondents after they left the Foreign Office. The document was signed, "O'Connell Duffy." It registered objections to the "pretended league of nations," and declared the League to be an "engine of empire, designed to secure and perpetuate English hegemony throughout both hemispheres."

The protest insisted that the league was illusory and incomplete, lacking authority and sanction and declared that the United States stands out "in indignation and repudiation" of it.

Announcement of Invitation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The London headquarters of the League of Nations yesterday announced the issue of President Wilson's invitation for the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BRITAIN COMPLEX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—A new agency states that it is considered practically certain that the Paisley Liberal Association will, on Monday, adopt as a candidate in the Coalition Liberal election John C. Watson, advocate of Edinburgh. Whether this is so or not, it adds to the interest of the situation if H. H. Asquith is not certain of securing a unanimous call from the Liberals in the constituency which was won at the last election by an Independent Liberal and a specially loyal supporter of the former Premier.

Mr. Asquith would only accept a unanimous call, and there are certainly some Liberals in Paisley who object to his candidature. The situation is further complicated by the expressed determination of the local Unionists to run a candidate against Mr. Asquith if he is selected, whether the Coalition approve of it or not. Throughout the constituencies there appears a tendency for the electors to make their own decisions in the present chaotic condition of politics.

Meantime, Lord Birkenhead's proposal, for a completely new party, appears to have had a somewhat chilly reception on all hands. The Lord Chancellor however has still to explain his purpose fully and may yet be able to modify the opinion of those who, like Lord Robert Cecil, regard any attempt to form a purely anti-Labor party as ridiculous.

STATE OF DANZIG INAUGURATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Danzig telegram states that the sovereignty of the Free State of Danzig having come into force with the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Forster, has been entrusted with the administration of the State, until this is assumed by the allied and associated governments on February 4, when the last German troops will leave and the British occupation force will enter. Sir Reginald Tower will act as provisional administrator from that date.

GENERAL STRIKE IN DUNKERQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—In official circles it is apprehended that the general strike at Dunkerque precludes others in the whole region and important measures are being taken to insure order.

EVERY COUNTRY IN WORLD CONCERNED

Cooperation Demanded in Order to Solve Great Economic and Financial Problem Brought on by War, Says Sir George Paish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir George Paish's plan for solving the world's economic and financial problem, a plan frequently misrepresented, is covered in a speech he made here this week, and he has made a copy of it available to The Christian Science Monitor. Because of the importance of the subject, a reading of this complete speech is conceded to be helpful to all those interested in reaching a proper solution of the problem. The first part of the speech is, therefore, given here.

"From the beginning of the great war in which the activities of the nations were directed to the work of destruction, and not to production and construction, the world has been exposed to an ever-increasing measure of economic and financial danger. The needs of the world have grown greater, while the ability of the nations to supply them has become smaller. Five years of war have caused the productive power of Europe, including Russia, to show immense decline, and nations which, prior to the war, were largely self-contained, are compelled to buy from other nations great quantities of food, raw material and manufactured goods in order to meet urgent necessities.

Increase in America's Power

"Providentially, the American people during these years of war have increased their production in an unexpected and wonderful manner, and have made good in some degree the deficiencies of Europe. Especially have America's productions of wheat, pork, products of meat, of iron and steel, of machinery and of many other things shown great expansion. America's power to supply the world in general and Europe in particular with the necessities was never greater than today, and never was the need of the world for American products so great as it is now. Indeed, not only does Europe need the surplus products of America, but it requires the surplus products of all other countries whose productive power has not been injured by war. Even with the help of America's products, a large part of the peoples of Europe are suffering privation; without these products, vast multitudes would starve. Will the American people continue to supply the food and materials so urgently needed to preserve the peoples of Europe from destruction?

"That the farmers, planters, packers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and people of America wish to supply the peoples of Europe with all they can send to them is not in doubt. Their action, both during the war and since, proves their willingness to do all in their power to supply everything they are capable of supplying to Europe. The question is not whether American people are willing to sell their products or the willingness of the people of Europe to buy them. The problem now so urgently demanding solution is how can American goods be paid for until the productive power of Europe is restored?

Fall in Money Values

"That this problem will not settle itself is evident from the great fall in the values of the pound, the franc, the lira, the mark and the kronen, a fall which discloses the increasing difficulty which Europe is experiencing in buying American produce, and which if permitted to moulder further, will stop Europe from buying any American food, raw material or manufactured goods whatever. A complete breakdown of the exchanges will mean that American farmers, planters and manufacturers will be left with vast quantities of produce and goods upon their hands, and that Europe, deprived of American food and material, will be destroyed by starvation and anarchy.

"Nor is the problem an easy one to solve. There is no effective solution, as much cooperation is demanded as was needed to win the war. Indeed, it requires a greater amount of cooperation than was then displayed. The problem cannot be solved without the sympathetic action of every nation. Every country in the world is deeply concerned, either as consumer or producer, as needing to buy or needing to sell.

National Credits Extended

"No such situation as that which now exists has ever been experienced. In the past, nations have not been able to buy things of other nations, except to a very small extent, unless they have been able to sell a corresponding amount of goods or services in exchange. Now Europe needs to buy a vast quantity of produce and goods in order to maintain herself and to restore her productive power, and she has very few things to sell in exchange. In a time of peace the credit system of the world has not hitherto had to deal with such a situation as the vast quantities of food, raw material, and manufactured goods from the rest of the world, and especially from America, because national credit was placed at their disposal. In a little over two years the American Government placed at the service of the entire nations nearly \$10,000,000,000 in American money to enable them to pay for the things they bought from other nations, mainly from America, and which they could not pay for in goods. During the war the British Government also placed nearly \$10,000,000,000 at the disposal of the other members of the entente to permit them to pay for the things they urgently needed to buy from other nations, and for which they could not pay by export of their own goods.

"As the war is now over, these gov-

ernment credits for war purposes are no longer available. It is urged and rightly urged, now the war is over, that the nations must again pay for the produce they buy from other nations with the produce they sell to other nations. This must be the goal of every effort that is made.

"But nations ravaged and exhausted by war, and which have lost in killed or wounded the service of vast numbers of their most productive breadwinners, cannot recover their productive power by a wave of the hand. They need time to recover. That Europe's productive power will ultimately be fully restored, no one can doubt. Her past record and the character displayed by her peoples in their recent great struggle reveal their capacity to meet danger and to overcome difficulties. Therefore, it is not in doubt that sooner or later Europe will be able to pay for all the products she needs to buy from other nations in order to maintain her people until her productive power can be restored."

WINNIPEG DAILIES TO BE SUSPENDED

Newspapers Obligated to Stop Publication for Lack of Newsprint Paper Which Is Exported to United States From Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—All the three Winnipeg dailies will suspend publication today and their period of suspension is indefinite, although in newspaper circles the belief exists that the government will speedily take such action as will force the Ft. Francis Pulp and Paper Company to forward newsprint paper, sufficient for their needs, immediately. The Friday edition marked the last round of the struggle, which has approached a climax, and which was visible when the paper shipments first became curtailed four weeks ago, when apprehension was first felt. There is not enough newsprint tonnage for even the issue of a bulletin sufficient to serve the whole city for one day.

In a statement signed by the Telegram Printing Company, the Manitoba Free Press Company Limited, and the Tribune Publishing Company Limited, the facts of the situation and what action will be taken are set forth as follows:

Statement Issued by the Papers

"The Winnipeg daily newspapers, with today's issues, cease publication temporarily owing to the exhaustion of their supplies of newsprint. The Ft. Francis mill, which is to be borne in mind, is a Canadian mill making newsprint from Canadian wood, has a capacity of 150 tons of newsprint per day and the actual production is not far short of that amount. The total paper consumption of all the daily newspapers in western Canada served by the Ft. Francis mill is only 50 tons per day.

"This amount has been allotted to these papers by the paper controller, and the mill has been formally instructed to supply it, as it hitherto has done for many years.

"This order, the Ft. Francis Pulp and Paper Company has refused to obey. Instead of supplying 50 tons of the daily output of a Canadian mill to Canadian newspapers and the balance of its output to its United States customers, the mill has increased its shipments to the United States markets, absorbing so much of the amount allotted to Canadian papers by the Canadian Government as to render their continued publication impossible.

"The mill has persisted in its course in defiance of the orders of the government, and thus far it has successfully blocked all attempts by the authorities to secure the necessary supplies for the western newspapers by confiscating the stocks in store at Ft. Francis.

Daily Bulletins to Be Posted

"Until the government finds the means to compel the Ft. Francis mill to obey its orders the Winnipeg newspapers have no alternative but to suspend publication. They submit the facts to the judgment of the public and look to the government of this country for speedy redress. During the period of suspension of the Winnipeg daily newspapers, the publishers have arranged with the Canadian Press, Ltd., to supply daily bulletins of world news, which will be posted in prominent locations in the city and in the post offices in the larger towns and villages. Through this means a portion, at least, of the readers of the Winnipeg papers will be kept in some slight touch with the more important world affairs.

"Bulletins will be posted twice a day in the city and as frequently in outside points where the mail service will permit. Full staffs will be retained by all the dailies in the hope that the situation will be relieved in as short a time as possible. The Paper Controller's resignation has caused a further complication but it is not expected to change the issue."

Company Sues Dominion Officials

FT. FRANCIS, Ontario—An action for \$1,000,000 damages has been started against the Canadian Minister of Customs and other members of the Dominion Cabinet by the Ft. Francis Pulp & Paper Company, it was announced by officials of the company today. The damages are sought on the ground that the government prohibited the export of paper from the local mill.

The Chicago Herald-Examiner and the Minneapolis Tribune are said to be interested in the suits. The mill officials declare they may close down their plant unless the government order is revoked.

PROTESTS CONTINUE OVER SUSPENSIONS

Demand Made by Committee of Seventeen That Representatives Be Heard at Trial of Five Socialist Assemblymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The five suspended Socialist assemblymen protested yesterday against Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet's explanation of why the Assembly refused to seat them. They charged that his remarks were misleading, since, they say, the Assembly did not refuse to seat them, but had already sworn them in when Speaker Sweet called them to the front and suspended them. They contended also that his charges against them contained no information whatever, and called attention to the fact that four of the five had been members of the Assembly before their last election.

Exception was taken also to Speaker Sweet's statement that in suspending them the Assembly followed its "usual, orderly, and well-settled rules and precedents."

"It is likely that the Bar Association of the City of New York would have concerned itself about the matter if the usual, orderly and well-settled rules and precedents had been followed," they asked in a statement. "The Bar Association interfered in this matter not because it loyally supports the Socialists, but because it loves and believes in the political institutions of this country, which it knows that Speaker Sweet's action has outraged, and if his act shall pass into precedent, it will destroy the entire representative system of government in this country."

Party Platform Relied On

"Speaker Sweet further says in his latest statement given to the public that the trial of the Socialist members, which he is pleased to call an 'investigation,' is not directed primarily to an inquiry concerning the principles of any political party except as they have a bearing on the individual qualifications of the suspended members. He knows that there is not a suggestion in the so-called charges against the Socialist members of the Assembly of anything remotely touching their individual qualifications, except as they are members of the Socialist Party, extracts from the platforms and manifestoes of which, garbled and distorted, constitute the whole substance of the so-called charges."

The assemblymen also denied charges that they had signed resolutions as party members in advance of their election. That custom, which has long been disregarded, they said, was adopted by the Socialists because members of other parties had so deceived the people that they had sought to bind their representatives in a way convincing to the electors.

A resolution commending the state Legislature for its suspension of the Socialist assemblymen, offered by John Brooks Leavitt at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, was referred to the executive committee.

Both Speaker Sweet and C. D. Newton, Attorney-General, attended a meeting of the Lusk committee yesterday.

Socialist Executive Committee View

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party see the Assembly's action as a claim that controlling groups in a legislative assembly have power to determine whether a rival party's program is such that its elected candidates may be seated. They say that such a claim has never been made before in history, not even in the old despotic states of Russia and Prussia. They give warning that success for this claim would be "a direct invitation to force and violence."

Any attempt to prevent the public from being represented at the hearing, through the Bar Association committee or otherwise, is characterized as "gag rule" by the committee of 17, appointed by the Labor and Civic Protest Conference last week. Representing 80 organizations and 750,000 members, the organization says the trial is of as vital importance to the people as to the men suspended; and they demand that counsel representing the public shall be permitted to speak.

Civic, Labor, farmer, and religious organizations plan to hold a conference in Albany within a fortnight, and in preparation for this the committee will send representatives throughout the State. Labor and civic organizations will confer at People's House again next Thursday.

The action of the New York Assembly in ejecting the Socialists is called "an invasion of rights by legislative hysteria," by Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, who says that what one may think of Socialist philosophy has nothing to do with the case. Replying to the charge that the assemblymen belong to a political party whose aims are inimical to the interests of the State, Mr. Wright calls attention to the fact that several thousands of voters who have some rights in the matter did not think so. The action of the Assembly was not only wrong, he said, but it constituted a censorship of ideas and beliefs to which American democracy could not resort with safety or with justice.

Mr. Spargo's Warning

Independent Socialist Says Action of Legislators Encourages Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BENNINGTON, Vermont—John Spargo, who now is denominated an "Independent Socialist writer," in commenting on the action of the New

York Assembly in suspending Socialist representatives, said:

"The suspension of the Socialist representatives is easily the most outrageous assault upon the fundamental ideals and institutions of this republic that has occurred within the last 50 years. It would have been almost impossible to devise a surer and more effective means of fostering Bolshevism than that hit upon by the blundering Solons at Albany. I can easily imagine the unbounded rage with which Lenin and Trotsky in Russia received the tidings of an action by the Legislature of a great American commonwealth, the consequences of which must inevitably be more helpful to the Bolshevik cause than the propaganda efforts of a thousand agitators.

"The one bright and encouraging fact in the situation is the widespread indignation at, and condemnation of, the dangerous act of the legislators. The loud protest that has gone up from representative citizens belonging to all classes, parties, and creeds, from influential organizations and from the press is most encouraging. It proves that the spirit of Lincoln is not dead; that we have not a nation surrendered to the brutal spirit of Bismarck. I sincerely hope that it means more than this; that it will prove to be the beginning of a national return to American ideals and ways, a determination to put an end to the reaction which has been menacing as patriotism for so long. For we must not lose sight of the fact that the action of the legislators at Albany was not an isolated event; rather it was the culmination of a most extensive and dangerous series of assaults upon those essential liberties and rights of the citizen which elevate American citizenship above the servile state of the Turk, for example."

BERLIN RIOTS ARE COMPLETE FAILURE

Drastic Measures Adopted by Government Result in Collapse of Communist Disorders—Industrial Situation Improved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The drastic measures adopted by the German Government, besides doubtless having a good effect abroad as proving its determination to crush illegal agitation, has resulted in the complete collapse of the Communist disorders. Even the extreme Socialist and Communist leaders now realize that what the Moderate Socialist and Socialist organs, the "Vorwärts," tonight called "an attempt at a new revolution meant to substitute the dictatorship of the Soviets" for the democratic German Republic "has signally failed."

A state of martial law still persists, it is true, but if order continues, the government will gradually relax some of its severer aspects. Determined to stop once and for all the revolutionary propaganda carried on by the Communist newspapers, the government today warned their editors that no permission to publish would be given them until they proposed to moderate their language and to cease to print instigation to violence.

The police occupied today the editorial offices of the newspaper, the "Freiheit," the extreme Socialist organ, because revolutionary leaflets had been printed on its presses.

The Communist attempt to occasion a general strike in Berlin failed almost entirely, and, except for the tramwaymen, all the workers remained at the factories. The police and the military occupied the building where a Communist meeting was announced to take place, and machine guns placed outside the doors had a sobering effect on the crowds which had assembled in the neighborhood.

The railway strikes seem to be subsiding in the different centers, and the industrial situation generally, thanks to the steady discipline and order of the great mass of workers, has distinctly improved.

Ostensible Cause of Rioting

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Council surveillance boards, comprising a total membership of 600,000 workers throughout Germany, would be provided for in the Industrial Councils Bill, now before the National Assembly. Opposition to this bill was the ostensible cause of the rioting on Tuesday afternoon.

One deputy, Mr. Vögler, National Liberal, who is opposing the bill, declared in an address today that 10,000 miners were demanding places, on these boards, and asserted, that if they gained the desired posts, they would be precluded from their usual work. He said this would result in an annual decrease of mined coal amounting to 1,500,000 tons. Another deputy, Mr. Schiele, Conservative, said the measure would encourage "eavesdropping" and disturb the "rational operation of big industries." He charged the Majority Socialists had introduced the bill "out of fear of the street." Bavarian deputies oppose the bill because, they say, it is unsuited to agricultural conditions in that State.

PREPARATIONS FOR ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Caproni aeroplane which left here on Saturday to stake out a route for the Rome-Tokyo flight being arranged for by the Italian Government, left Salonic at 9:30 a. m. on Sunday for Adalia on the Gulf of Adalia and arrived at the latter place at 3:30 p. m. the same afternoon according to advices received here today. From Salonic to Adalia the flying distance is approximately 435 miles. The plane maintained a speed of about 72 miles an hour over this course.

SETTLEMENT BASIS OF BRITISH STRIKE

Pledge Given Railwaymen That Anomalies in Standard Wage Would Be Rectified Was Factor Leading to Acceptance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor states that the pledge given regarding the railway settlement by the government on Wednesday that the anomalies in the standard wage would be rectified was the deciding factor which led to its acceptance. The terms give to the lower paid railwaymen in each grade substantial financial advantages compared with the government offer which led to the strike in September. Only small alterations are made in the permanent rates, but in September no guarantee was given that reduction would not take place, while the cost of living was relatively high. The sliding scale now provides for a gradual reduction proportionate to the fall in the cost of living.

An increase of the war wage will be given to the men and women in other wage grades, who do not now receive the full war wage, with the exception of drivers and firemen, clerical staff, men in receipt of the 12½ or 7½ per cent bonuses and those employed in the docks and marine departments. The government is prepared to deal with individual hardships under the agreement.

Retrospective Payments

Regarding retrospective payment, the government is prepared, if the men desire it, to go into an alternative proposal that every participant in the agreement should receive a payment based on the calculation of higher pay for the period prior to January 1. The government is willing to extend the basis of the proposals to Ireland, the settlement for Ireland to apply from the same date as that on which it commences operating in Great Britain. The government suggests that the railwaymen accept proposals and a fixed sum of £1 as a retrospective payment.

It was shortly after noon today that J. H. Thomas, the secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced that the railwaymen's delegate conference had decided by a narrow majority to accept the settlement on the basis of the government offer. It had, he added, been a great task and they were hoping to receive the assent of all their members.

The statement issued by the government shows that the government terms, accepted by the railwaymen, do not depart from the policy of standard rates being based on the average. They also adhere to the sliding scale. The increase in the war wage of 5s. is to be extended to women and all adult men, to whom the war wage of 20s. 6d. for women and 33s. for men applied. An increase of 2s. 6d. is to be made to boys and girls under 18.

Improvement Considerable

The improvement in the present earnings is very considerable for scores of thousands of men as the strike settlement provided only for a continuance of the present wages, that is the pre-war wage plus a 33s. war bonus until September next. The new terms give actual immediate increases, ranging from 1s. for the higher-paid men in each grade to 11s. a week for the lowest paid in each grade. If the cost of living soars, an additional increase of 1s. a week for each rise of 5 points will be given. Opposition to the sliding scale is still very strong among some sections of men. Those officials believe that this will disappear when the solid benefits of the settlement are realized.

The acceptance of the sliding scale policy by the railwaymen establishes a profoundly important precedent. The dockers and various other classes of workers are demanding a permanent standardization of the present wages. The government's firm stand will certainly lead the employers generally to follow its example and insist on a sliding scale to reduce wages as the cost of living falls. Moderate trade union leaders support this policy, on the ground that it will accelerate the reduction of prices if the vicious circle can once be broken through.

Molders to Take Another Ballot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—After a lengthy sitting yesterday the conference of the delegates of the

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL, BOSTON

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 8:15 P. M.

MAGDELEINE

THE YOUNG FRENCH FLAUTIST

In Aid of Smith College Fund

Tickets, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.00 and 75 cents

At Jordan Hall and Herrick's

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

AMERICAN SINGERS

SECRET OF SUZANNE

with GILBERT SULLIVAN'S

THE MILDRED DOLLAR SHOW

Happy Days

THE HIPPODROME

Happy Prices, Seats 8 weeks ahead

iron molders concerned in the present strike decided to accept the proposals for taking another ballot on the question of the acceptance of the employers' offer and the resumption of work. If the vote goes in favor of resumption, work will be resumed on January 28.

Italian Railwaymen State Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Central Committee of the Italian Railwaymen's Union has announced its decision to resume the struggle with the government on February 25, if the men's demands have not been met by that date. It has, however, also decided not to join any strike declared for purely political reasons.

Meanwhile the strike of the post office employees continues, but many workers are stated to be against it, and a partial service is maintained, as one organization has not joined the movement.

Belgian Strike Terms Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The Belgian Government has secured the acceptance of its terms by the post office employees, and the railwaymen's delegates have also expressed themselves satisfied with the government's offer.

INDIANA RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The federal woman suffrage amendment was ratified by both houses of the Indiana Legislature, meeting in special session here yesterday. In the Senate the vote was 43 to 3, in the House, 90 to 0. Indiana is the twenty-sixth State to ratify the amendment.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36

Number that stand in favor, 26

Number that stand against, 1

Number needed of those yet to vote, 10

States that have ratified with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—July 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 23, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.



"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The sage who recommended the gentlemen of the pen to verify their references in need of a hearing ear in the editorial room of The Round Table. The writer of an article, in the current number, being in need of a text, takes it, in an epigram of incisive force, from a speech by Mr. Lloyd George. "As Mr. Lloyd George has said," he writes, "in one of those flashes which illuminate like a searchlight, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Which is quite true, no doubt, only Mr. Lloyd George was simply repeating a proverb, which has been available for about a century in the dictionaries of familiar quotations. For this reason, it is to be imagined, the Prime Minister did not think it necessary to warn everybody of the fact. The real patent was, presumably, Curran in a speech delivered in 1790, in the words, "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance." The man in the street, after his manner, promptly pounced upon the phrase, and converted it into "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," just as, without consulting Addison, he converted "The woman who deliberates is lost" into "He who hesitates is lost." The incident is, indeed, reminiscent of a delightful passage in "The Critic," when "the mysterious yeoman" bursts out with "Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee." Then "Shower. Haven't I heard that line before?" "Puff. No, I fancy not—Where, pray?" "Bang. Yes, I think there is something like it in Othello."

The Blossoming Thorn

There is a marvelous finality about those two words "that's all,"—or should it be those words "properly pronounced, pronounced with the proper inflection that is to say, they have closed innumerable discussions. There was an old tradition to the effect that blossoming trees or shrubs, brought into the house in December, would bud on Christmas eve; the Glastonbury thorn was an example. Then one day an unsentimental government changed the calendar, and made Christmas Day eleven days earlier. The mob, convinced it was being robbed somehow of eleven days' pay, perambulated London, shouting "Give us back our eleven days!" In Somersetshire the yokels applied a test. They gathered, on the new Christmas eve to see if the Glastonbury thorn would blossom. Nothing happened, but on January the fifth the blossoms were there. What greater proof could anyone have of the folly, if no worse, of the calendar-makers? When the thorn at Quainton declined to blossom, on the twenty-fourth, all Quainton refused to keep Christmas until the fifth. "That's all!"

"Old Nebraska"

"That's all" might indeed be said to sum up the political creed of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan has a way, that is to say, of deciding what he thinks is right, and then bargaining on the simple "Take it or leave it" basis. No amount of political pressure has ever moved him one inch, for example, on suffrage or prohibition. First the country decided to leave them, but that made no difference to Mr. Bryan. Then the country decided to take them. Second thoughts are best. I knew you would, was about all Mr. Bryan said. Now it is the Treaty and the League, and Mr. Bryan is as smilingly uncompromising as usual. So Amen Corner, she of New York and not of London, sings the Battle Hymn of Bryan, at her annual dinner, roars, and amidst much laughter.

Oh hail ye, old Nebraska, with your crown and golden cross
To bring along more tumult for Tumulty
and his Boss
The Democrats are splitting and the party's on the toes—
But Bryan goes marching on!

Coutts & Co.

Mr. Bryan is, however, only one of the things that go marching on. There is Coutts Bank in the Strand, for instance, which has just joined the great combination previously formed by the National Provincial, the Union, and the Smith's. It was some time about 1890, when Dutch William was reigning in London, that a certain James Campbell founded the famous bank, at the sign of the "Three Crowns" in the Strand. It was not, however, until the middle of the next century, when the business passed under the control of James and Thomas Coutts, that its great days began. George III kept an account there; Dr. Johnson stamped down the Strand to do his business there; and there the Duke of Wellington might have met Sir Walter Scott. But the real father of the bank was, of course, that astute Scotman, Thomas Coutts, son of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In spite of his vast wealth, Mr. Coutts was so careful as to be positively shabby, so shabby indeed that he was one day stopped by an old gentleman in the Strand, who out of his kind-heartedness presented him with a guinea. This guinea is today one of

the heirlooms of the bank, and is always entrusted to the care of the Chief Cashier.

The "B 43"

When Mr. Coutts came to London the Battle of Trafalgar had not been fought, the locomotive had not been invented, and Mr. Shillibeer had not dreamed the dream of the omnibus. Nowadays Nelson's column rears itself a stone's throw, so to speak, from Mr. Coutts' door, the great roof of Charing Cross Station almost throws its shadow across his banking house, and all day the torrent of busses passes and repasses his windows. Today the most distinguished of these busses is the "B 43." The "B 43" runs from Charing Cross to Plumstead, a veritable town of artisans' houses, but in Mr. Coutts' day a dreary stretch of marshes below the dockyard at Woolwich. All of which, however, has little to do with the "B 43." The "B 43," then, is the decorated veteran of the great war. In October, 1914, the "B 43" embarked from the Embankment for Antwerp, at only fourteen hours' notice, to assist in saving the refugees from the great port. Next year she was at Ypres, with her complexion changed from red to battle-gray, and then in 1916 in the thick of the fighting on the Ancre. Campaigns enough here to qualify for the Young Guard, and more to come. For 1917 saw the "B 43" in the furious fighting on the Somme, and 1918 with Haig, when Hindenburg was making that terrific effort to breakfast in Amiens. Five campaigns and the end of the war, all recorded today on a brass plate on her panels. But the Peace Conference was sitting before the "B 43" came home in 1919.

Versailles

The cumbersome "Four Banal" of the boulevard could never have done such yeoman's service, though it might leisurely take the Senators out to Versailles this morning for the great election. For today France is choosing her new President, and tomorrow Monsieur Loubet, as he looks out of his window, on the Rive Gauche, will no longer be able to pity "Ce pauvre Poincaré." Meantime Monsieur Poincaré has sent his gown down to the Law Court in token of the fact that he has no intention whatever of laying himself upon the shelf in obedience to the tradition reserved for ex-presidents. Monsieur Poincaré's gown, therefore, waits at the Law Courts for Monsieur Poincaré to get into it. The war, says Monsieur Durand, has upset everything. Here, for instance, is Monsieur Pams, the maker of cigarette papers, going to Versailles to help to elect Monsieur Clemenceau. Instead of Monsieur Clemenceau him; and here is the department of the Meuse breaking all the ordinances by electing Monsieur Poincaré to the Senate, while he is as yet President. And here, a veritable bolt from the blue, is Monsieur Clemenceau suddenly withdrawing at the last moment. Decidedly the war has upset everything.

Washington

Meantime the other presidential campaign across the Atlantic is getting steadily under way. Of course there is a vast difference between an election by a few score legislators and one by a hundred millions of people. It takes a presidential convention in Chicago about as long to cheer a candidate as it does the presidential voters at Versailles, to elect a chief magistrate. In the United States no one knows, or will know for months, even who the candidates are to be; at Versailles, anybody may become President without as much as becoming a candidate. Monsieur Durand reading his "Temps" of an evening in his café finds the method of the States a trifle fatiguing, whilst in the States, the French method is regarded as distinctly conservative.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Etchers and Etching

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I ask space to answer the very full and careful review of my book "Etchers and Etching" in your issue of January 7, which I have just seen? I am very glad to have seen it, very glad it has been written, and may I also say, that such a review will not deprive me of a dear and valued friend, for so your reviewer describes himself. But friendship apart, though I hope nothing I may have to say in this letter will interfere with that friendship, I fear the writer is with the authorities, the preachers appointed, and not an artist—otherwise he would not have fallen into some of the traps I set—though I did not fancy he would so easily be trapped.

Now this review proves one other thing, a rare thing in American reviewing today. The writer of the review has read my book. Other reviewers have only got as far as the preface, and still others have been so incensed by it that one said it "never should have been written," another "it never would be missed," still another that I am insufficiently equipped "to be an interpreter of etching," and I am summed up as "opinionated and intolerant." The authorities I have quoted all hail, at present, from New York, a city which, as I have told these critics, possesses today no art critics who can practice what they preach. Or even preach convincingly. And I have most convincing proof that the artists of this country agree with me concerning the critics of New York.

Now there is only one trouble about your critic, he does not sometimes understand my meaning, and I suppose that is my fault, for even Whistler accused me of "talking short-hand." He has, on the other hand, caught the coming one or two coppers, as he says, though he was not the first to discover them. I have

other candid friends, and I am glad, for as to the matters on which he differs with me, and the points he raises against me, I did say "Wood engraving is an art for the original artist," and to prove that this is so I referred to that work of that great original wood engraver Leperre, and regretted we have no original engravers like him in America. Your critic simply cut off the end of the sentence or paragraph and so makes me say what I did not say. Oh, I know! I have done it myself—and I am, and your critic is also, in very good company. But I fear, in this part of his very flattering notice, he skipped, in his desire to find a mare's nest, some of my comments, for I said that I published a reproduction of Whistler's wonderful wood engraving of Whistler's dry point "Jo" to show what had been done by American wood engravers 35 years ago. Not, primarily, as an example of Whistler's art. And in regard to the art of the greatest etcher of all time, James McNeill Whistler, instead of saying, as your critic makes me say in his review, "all his art is alike perfect," I said in my book that one of his plates was "not very well done"; and there are others quite approved of by the authorities; I hope your critic is not among them, that I now know are beastly. Whistler, like Rembrandt, made messes, but not so many. I deny the allegation that Rembrandt's big plates are his best, and deny the allegation, or your critic to prove it, though I do not go so far as to say his huge plates are "an offense."

As to whether there are any drawings or paintings by Rembrandt on which his big plates are based, I do not know. But I am sure there once were, and he probably destroyed them for the confusion of critics. There is no end to this confusion. Does your critic who says further, "No student of Rembrandt's work would seriously claim that the 'Three Trees' was his best landscape plate" know the opinion of Mr. Fitzroy Carrington, who calls, in his Scammon Lectures, page 235, "the 'Three Trees' the most famous of Rembrandt's landscape etchings"? I am glad your critic agrees with me, and not with Mr. Carrington; but there is no accounting for critics, even yours. Mr. Carrington further says, or some one made him say, "Never be original, get it all out of books."

Now, what I have done is to study prints and then books, practice myself, and tell what I, as an artist, have found out, and know, not what it is the correct thing to get from books, and repeat to the public without knowledge, without practice. As to the Dürer being described in one place as an "etching," in another as a "steel engraving," that is pure carelessness, nothing else. But what is it? I, as an etcher and engraver, do not know. But your critic does. He knows it is an etching. I do not, and I do know that many other etchers do not. I know, however, if it was etched it was drawn with an engraver's tool and had no biting. The method and technique is that of the engraver, and not of the etcher. Has your critic appreciated this fact? And if an etching, which I doubt, it was an engraver's etching, and not an etcher's, therefore I was right in using it. Mr. Carrington refers to this fact in his Scammon Lectures also, and so agrees with me.

As to Turner's etchings being great and Millet's small, if your critic would blot out one of Turner's lines the design would be ruined; if he blotted out a hundred of Millet's, "The Gleamers" would be a great deal better plate. That is the reason—or one—why I do not take Claude, Palmer, Millet, Corot, seriously as etchers, even though the critics do. As to the illustrations, I do not know why it is a mistake to enlarge prints any more than it is to reduce them, and your critic gives no reason for his views. As to the points in the book, all I have to say is that if your critic had to work during the strike last fall, with printers and engravers scattered all over the middle and eastern states, I don't believe he would have got the book out at all. Certainly the publishers were doubtful. But we all worked together and brought it off, and I am greatly indebted to my "dear and valued friend" for his thoughtful but occasionally thoughtless review, and I do not believe I have turned him into one of the enemies by my answer.

(Signed) JOSEPH PENNELL.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1920.

THE LITTLE AUK AND ITS MIGRATIONS

By F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.U.F.F.E.S.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The little auk, familiar to all Arctic explorers, is an irregular winter visitor to the British Islands from the polar regions, chiefly arriving on the northern shores, but small numbers of them extend their range southward as far as Cornwall, where little parties of six or seven have been met with. It is, however, during very severe winters that the bird makes its appearance in large numbers, and is then often found far inland, having been driven from the coasts by violent storms, especially after northerly gales, accompanied by arctic weather. In the memorable winter of 1894-95, when the temperature fell below zero in various parts of the country, a remarkable invasion of these little birds took place along the northern and eastern shores of Britain, as recorded by J. E. Harting in The Zoologist, 1895, and great numbers were then observed migrating southward along the coasts. No less than 250 examples are recorded from one part of Yorkshire, and nearly 300 more on the Norfolk coast. Another great invasion of these birds appeared during the severe wintry weather early in 1912, when they were found in abundance in various inland localities. The home of the little auk, Mergulus

alle, or rotche, the Scandinavian name, or ice-bird, the name used by American fishermen, is north of the Arctic Circle, breeding in Spitzbergen, in Grimsey, in the extreme north of Iceland just within the Arctic Circle, its most southern nesting station, and in the polar regions, from Franz Josef Land and Nova Zembla, in the east, to the western shores of Greenland, north of 68 degrees latitude. In winter it ranges as far south as New Jersey on the Atlantic coast of America, and it has at times reached the Azores. Occasionally it occurs in more or less abundance off the coasts of the Faroes, Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Canary Islands.

From time to time Arctic explorers have given very interesting accounts of the habits of the little auk in the polar regions. Colonel Feilden, in his "Notes from an Arctic Journal," states that on July 25, in the vicinity of Cape York, he saw myriads of these little birds busily engaged in fishing for Entomostrace, or aquatic, shelled in-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The little auk, a polar bird

sects, and diving just in time to avoid the stern of the ship. He also states that during breeding seasons they possess a pouch-like swelling of the cheeks, giving them a singular appearance, and found they contained a reddish substance composed of an enormous number of minute Crustacea, which undoubtedly formed their chief food.

Amazing Numbers

During his Arctic exploration in Franz Josef Land, F. G. Jackson observed the little auk to be one of the first birds to arrive at its usual haunts. On February 26, 1895, he saw a flock of these birds, and others were reported to have been seen the previous day. Again, in the following year, on February 27, a flock was seen at Cape Flora. Both in 1895 and 1896, all the little auks had left their nesting places by August 28.

The enormous numbers of these birds which assemble at their breeding grounds is amazing. In 1818, Beechey, while in Magdalena Bay, estimated that a column he saw, consisted of nearly 4,000,000 birds, on the wing at the same time; and both Dr. Nansen and Dr. Hayes saw them in vast numbers on March 10, 1896. Millions were seen by the former at his winter quarters on Frederick Jackson Island flying up the sound at 6 a. m., and when he again went out at 2 p. m., there was an increasing passage of birds after flock, flying out to sea; these continued until late in the day. In The Zoologist, for 1882, A. H. Cocks records millions of little auks on Røkke's Hill, Spitzbergen, a precipice 2000 feet high, but the nesting sites were inaccessible to man.

Nest of the Auk

The little auk selects for its nest, holes and crevices in rocks and cliffs, into which it creeps a long way and there lays its single egg out of reach of its enemies, the arctic foxes, which roam about in large numbers. Among the quantity of eggs collected by Mr. Jackson in Franz Josef Land, and sent direct to the writer, were several eggs of the rotche. They are of a very delicate, pale greenish-blue color, faintly spotted, and streaked with ochre. The bird has the upper parts of a glossy steel-black color, with white tips to the secondary wing feathers, which form a band; the scapulars, or shoulder feathers, are margined with white, and the whole of the underparts are white. In the summer plumage the sides of the head and throat are wholly black. The rotche measures in length 8½ inches. Like the razorbill, guillemot, and other allied species, the little auk has remarkably small wings, which are used fin-like, to propel themselves rapidly under water. Although so small they fly with great speed, with rapid wing-beats.

One of the greatest problems in bird life is what becomes of the vast swarms of these birds after they leave their haunts in August; where

do they spend the autumn and winter? We know they must exist somewhere on part of the north Atlantic Ocean when the Arctic seas are frozen over, but so far the winter resorts of the myriads spoken of are unknown.

ON A VIRGINIA PORCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As I sit on the broad porch, gazing out across the purple-misted peaks, there comes to me the weird melody of "John, the Revelator." Emmy, the Negro girl, is crooning it in an absorbed, meditative way over her ironing; and, somehow, there is something in the grotesque jumbling of unmeaning words, rendered musical and even grand by the rapid, reverential voice of the Negroess, that seems eminently fitting when heard with the eternal peaks before me.

During the past few days I have grown familiar with this strange illiterate epic. Negro girls have sung it about their work, and at our invitation Negro girls and boys have held impromptu concerts on the back porch, and "John, the Revelator" has rung, out exultantly, or fallen away into a soft, plaintive murmur, under control of the rich, flexile voices of the singers.

Who was it writing? John, the Revelator? What was he writing? John, the Revelator? What was he writing about, the Revelator?

About the book of the seven seals. The melody comes floating out through the kitchen window with such plaintive persuasiveness that I shut my book, and with half-closed eyes gaze out at the purple mists, the dark-green outlines, and the southern sky.

I am attracted by the flowing, uncultured music as seldom I have been by trained artists. The words may be, meaningless and grotesque, but the music is sweet, melodious, and tender, and one feels that the singer's heart is in every note.

Oh, what bad behavior rejecting the Saviour!
Poor sinner, he bids you farewell!
You'll be weeping and moaning, sighing and groaning!

You'll be calling and falling in hell.

The Singer's Voice

There is now a menacing ring in the singer's voice, and the softness and persuasiveness are lost in stern rebuke. You almost shrink back as the refrain is hurled at you:

You'll be calling and falling in hell.

But the singer has no thought of you as she sings. You may be miles away, or directly under her window. It matters not. She is no longer a poor Negroess, ironing clothes, but an inspired prophetess, persuading, reasoning with, and threatening herself.

There are many stanzas in "John, the Revelator," and many repetitions of the chorus ending with:

About the book of the seven seals,
but at length the voice dies away in a sharp admonition, and then for a time there is nothing but the slur, slur of the hot iron over damp clothes.

But a Negro singer is not long silent, and presently the gruesome words of "The Graveyard" come through the open window, and this is followed by "Oh! The Morning-Star I Sing." Almost unconsciously I am more joyful as I hear the livelier melody. Even the outlines of the mountains lose their temporary somberness, and appear to me as before in soft, misty, sun-tinted shades. My book slips unheeded and unnoticed upon the floor. In the distance I hear the dull dinging of supper bells calling the planters and their help from the various fields, and across the still atmosphere of the valley I see the long smoke line of a southern-bound freight. Presently there is a shuffling of feet upon the porch steps, and several grinning Negro faces rise into view, and turn aside into the kitchen. A sound of whispering follows, then:

In trials of every kind, 'tank Gawd we always f-i-n-d
L-i-t talk wid Jesus make hit right, a-ll r-i-ght.

rolls through the window, borne on the lusty voices of a half dozen singers.



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THE REAPER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The jagged magnificent line of stone, that was Castle Mountain stood, purple-black and impassive, against the faint gray of the early morning sky. A wisping purple haze hung, gentle as the breast of an oriole, against the sharp points of stone that were like giant fingers stretching out to catch the sun. Once the solemn quiet of that breathless hour just before dawn was enriched by the single, frail, sleepy call of a bird, not quite awake, yet stirring toward another day. In all the majestic sweep there was only one thing visible that spoke of life. In the topmost grass there rose and fell the dim glow of embers that were a lonely camper's farewell to night. For an instant the silhouette of a man, and of his huge shaggy dog, stood out and then were gone.

Far out across the plain at the foot of the purple mass, was a farmhouse. Low, rambling, weather-beaten, comforting, its silvered roof just tingling with the first sheen of daybreak, one small-paned window glowed with a busy lamp. A few moments and the lamp winked once or twice—went out. Day had come.

Stretching its gold, velvet length between the gray house and the purple mountain, was a field of waving wheat, full-grown, opulent. An orchestra of fairies must have made the music that laughed and whispered in its depths. From the sprawling barn came the Master of the House. He wore a dun-colored smock over his earth-covered trousers and there was an impudens hole in the crown of the yellow straw hat that shaded a bronzed face. A pure white collar rushed before the horses like a reckless and loved child.

The master argued humorously with the two chestnut horses that drew the jangling reaper. He called them absurd names and told them stories as he would children. They flapped furry ears and looked recompensed already for the day's work.

Presently there was the regular clackety-clack of the machine, the scraping of a loose chain, the tinkle of harness, and the steady, musical tones of the master. Occasionally the colliered joyously. The glittering vermilion ball of the sun stole up behind the purple mountain and made it cloth of gold.

A whoo-oo-osh from the depths of the wheat and a flock of glistening blackbirds veered off through the purple haze.

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GROUPS TO CONFER
ON BUSINESS PLANS

Important Financial Questions to Be Discussed at the Pan-American Meeting in Washington This Coming Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important officials of the federal government will act as the personal representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury in the deliberations of the 19 International group committees which will meet in conjunction with the second Pan-American Financial Conference opening on January 19, for a week's session in Washington. They will also keep in close touch with the official delegates from the southern republics. They will include the assistant secretaries of the Treasury, who will be in consultation throughout the conference with the financial and business leaders of the United States, numbering over 200 in all, including such representatives as John Hays Hammond, Frank A. Vandervort, James A. Farrell, E. N. Hurley, Joseph Grace, W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, former Governor-General of the Philippines; President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, former Governor Manning of South Carolina, J. G. White, international engineer; James G. Speyer and Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.

In the group committee meetings the official delegates from the various Central and South American countries will meet these representatives of the United States financial and business circles for discussion of important financial and business problems of the Americas, such as international loans, upbuilding of railroad and steamship lines, modernizing of the public utilities of many Central and South American cities, building of roads and the stimulating of private business.

The representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury and the countries they will look after in cooperation with the group of committee members are: Governor Harding, Federal Reserve Board, Argentina; Walter W. Warwick, Controller of the Treasury, Bolivia; Vice-Gov. Albert Strauss, Federal Reserve Board, Brazil; Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Chile; Charles S. Hamlin, Federal Reserve Board, Colombia; Angus McLean, War Finance Corporation, Cuba; Norman W. Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Dominican Republic; Henry A. Moehlenpach, Federal Reserve Board, Ecuador; James L. Moyle, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Salvador; Brockbridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, Guatemala; D. C. Biggs, governor Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Haiti; J. U. Calkins, governor Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco, Honduras; Benjamin Strong Jr., governor Federal Reserve Bank, New York, Mexico; A. C. Miller, Federal Reserve Board, Nicaragua; M. B. Wellborn, governor Federal Reserve Bank, Atlix, Panama; Julius Lay, Foreign Trade Adviser, State Department, Paraguay; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner, Peru; Eugene M. Reyer, managing director, War Finance Corporation, Uruguay; J. S. McDougal, governor Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Venezuela.

MR. MUNSEY TO STUDY
HIS NEW PAPERS

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Munsey, magazine and newspaper publisher, who has purchased the New York Herald, the New York Evening Telegram, and the Paris edition of the Herald, says that he will have no announcement to make concerning his plans for these newspapers until he had an opportunity to study his new properties. He declined to disclose the price paid. The Herald, commenting editorially on the transaction, recalls the friendship between Mr. Munsey and James Gordon Bennett, and says that the sale of the Herald to Mr. Munsey is in accord with the desire of Mr. Bennett, that the newspaper be continued and developed as an enduring monument to its founder. The Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett Sr., and made its first appearance on May 6, 1835. It passed into the hands of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., in 1872, and was under his control until 1918.

WEEK OF THRIFT
TO BEGIN TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Selecting the Franklin anniversary as an appropriate occasion, the Y. M. C. A. is directing a national Thrift Week, starting today, in cooperation with the United States Treasury Department, the American Banking Association, the United States League of Building and Loan Association, the National Federation of Construction and other national organizations. The national committee will cooperate

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

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CANADIAN EMBARGO
ON GOLD EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Following representations made by the local Board of Trade to Ottawa on behalf of the gold-producing mines of this Province in regard to the order received at the local assay office to discontinue payments for gold at the value of New York funds, the board has received word from the Deputy Minister of Finance stating that further instructions have been issued by the Minister of Finance authorizing an allowance of 5 per cent to all depositors of gold.

The Board of Trade suggested that the order be withdrawn, and while this was not granted it is felt that the 5 per cent bonus will compensate the gold miners to a considerable extent. By the embargo placed by the government on the export of gold, owners of producing mines declared they were put under a serious handicap. This handicap was so serious in fact that it resulted in closing the big mine at Hedley. Increased cost of production and decreased value of the output have resulted in a \$500,000 decrease in last year's production as compared with that of the previous year. The total gold production in the Province last year amounted to \$3,547,524. In 1918 it was \$4,099,535.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Regulations have been promulgated by the Canadian Government for the control of the operations of aircraft in the Dominion, which deals with the registration of aircraft and the licensing of pilots. In time of war all registered aircraft is subject to the call of the country and all fliers holding commercial certificates become automatically members of the Canadian air force.



Hotel at Barbizon, Stevenson's room over the archway

while all air harbors come under the control of the military authorities. Commercial pilots must not be under the age of 19 and will have to pass very severe technical, flying, and health tests. All aircraft flying across the border will have to stop at one of the border stations for examination. No foreign aircraft is to be allowed to conduct a commercial business between points within the boundaries of Canada but may carry passengers or freight from a point in the United States to a point in Canada.

GROCERS TO SET PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HAMILTON, Ontario—An organization composed entirely of retail grocers, with wholesalers as honorary members, has been formed in this city for the purpose of fixing prices at the beginning of each week for all groceries to be sold during that week. The organization aims to prohibit price-cutting, chains of stores and mail order businesses.

AFTER STEVENSON
AT BARBIZON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
There is still magic in the name of Barbizon. Yes—even though real painters have forsaken it. Today, like Marlotte, it is wholly ruined—a



Street in Barbizon, one of the Diaz houses on the left

prey to tourists and "épiciers." Its winding Grande Rue is degraded and made hideous by smoke and barbaric local steam-trams. Its inns have lost their primitive simplicity. Autos now dash through its sacred places, indifferent to the stories they could tell.

The fall of Barbizon began quite 40 years ago. The gods of the great school (so-called), to which it owed

its wee church spire and its ugly houses that looked down on the wide and breeze-swept fields of which the master had made wondrous backgrounds. In summer they would glow with wheat and poppies. In winter they were white with snow, or brown with sod.

Invasion of the Writers

But Barbizon was changing fast. The Anglo-Saxons, male and female, had invaded spots which a few years before, had been quite French. Young Englishmen, like Scott and Hawkins, had come to Siron's, soon to be followed by undaunted travelers from the New World—largely women—equipped with easels and intent on painting, despite the objections of the men they jostled. The writers, too, had invaded Barbizon, among them George Moore and that R. L. S., who later on was to delight us all with his "Forest Notes." Indeed, the village had already lost its first significance. It had become literary.

Those were the days when R. L. S. passed for a lazy loon, and rambled to and fro beneath the shades of the great pines and oaks, dreaming his dreams amid the rocks of Apremont, and roystering of nights in the dim Cave des Brigands. George Moore was planning out his "Mummer's Wife." And many more were writing tales and essays. The invaders at last drove away the earlier settlers. The vulgar herd replaced the student-painters.

A day came when they tore down the frail wooden barrier which served as a dividing line between Barbizon and the forest. Hotels replaced the modest painters' inns. The "rapine" packed their traps and fled the scene. "Les Charmettes," a new garish restaurant, did much to break up the old village life by bringing Tzigane bands and dancers down from Paris. A raw garage defiled the village street. Then Siron's, in its turn, became a place where the little inn which had housed so many artists was sold to strangers. A flaunting new facade in the mock-Norman style hid up the old plain front. Pavilions were tacked on to what had once been the original inn, and a rambling house built round a small courtyard.

Yet some still clung to ravaged Barbizon. And, even now, a few go back to it, when they are weary of the rush and glare of Paris. They go there for a few brief days and nights, to renew their youth, scoring the racket and pretense of Les Char-

mettes, and yearning to evoke long-vanished memories at what was Siron's.

Why Barbizon Attracts

But it is of Millet, Diaz, Jaques, Rousseau, and others of the great school of Barbizon that they think as they alight from the grim, crazy, puffing tram that brings them from Melun. The Anglo-Saxons as a rule

Arcadia—the writer, too, could say, with R. L. S., "let go in Arcadia vice"—feel most unhappy as they watch what has befallen Barbizon. Autos and drags, victorias and busses, of all hues, pour into what we knew as a calm hamlet, from the town of Fontainebleau. They are filled with loud and turbulent excursionists, who shout and shriek and laugh, not in the old, glad way, but in the rude and boisterous fashion of "épiciers." Travelers from abroad, in luxurious limousines and touring cars, dash madly by, bound east and west for nowhere. They halt at Les Charmettes and other places, gulp down a meal in haste, and then dash on again. The sound of fox-trots comes from little rustic courts which, 30 years ago, would have been full of simple songs. No longer does one hear the old "complaintes" which generations of young "rapins" loved to chorus. And if you broke into "Le temps des cerises," you would be stared at like another Rip Van Winkle.

Nor are things better if one tramps away from Barbizon to the restaurants of Franchard and Montigny. Time was when they were safe and sure retreats, one hidden near a rocky, wild ravine, the other on the banks of a clear stream long dear to painters and even at this hour a lovely haven. On Sundays and holidays they also team with vulgar life. The townspeople of Fontainebleau, the inevitable tourists from the boulevards of Paris, pour into them as they do into Barbizon. Bourron, Grez, and Cernay, too, have ceased to be immune from the barbarians.

Before the war, at Chevillon's, on the water side at Grez, the writer had the luck to meet Lloyd Osbourne. To readers of the "Essays," which R. L. S. grouped under the head of "Fontainebleau," the quaint hostelry called Chevillon's is as a household word.

But, when he had rambled far and wide through the green woods, from Bois-le-Roi, by Melun, to Melun and Moret, the beguiling author of those essays and of a hundred other sketches famed in letters would tramp back to Barbizon. The room in which he slept and worked, or, more frequently, lay fallow, at what was Siron's, is now the magnet of all faithful Stevensonians—a very modest room, 12 feet by 7, this at a guess, above the entrance to the garden of the refashioned and mock-Normanized hotel. The walls, when it was tenanted by R. L. S., who spent whole months in it at periods in his early life, has now been papered. In his day, as he tells us, it was bare. A creaking closet, of plain pine, a rude pine floor, a wooden bedstead, and a very simple washstand. The door is as R. L. S. has described it, in his "Forest Notes," smeared over with the daubs of many "rapins"—with sketches of dogs and "charbonniers" and faded landscapes.

The Hallowed Room of R. L. S.

There, in this, to him, hallowed room, the writer some years since once spent a night, and on the morrow had the daring to sit down, at what may have been R. L. S.'s own table, to sketch out an essay, about Maurice Maeterlinck. There were moments, while he wrestled with his task, when he paused to wonder what the master would have thought of him. He almost fancied, as he turned toward the closet, that R. L. S. himself would step from behind the door, and chide him for his sacrilegious exploit.

But nothing happened. From the half-sleeping Grande Rue, now and then, would come the blare of an absurd tin trumpet. The clatter of the steam-tram would be heard. And some new tourist would alight at "Siron's," or rather at the Hôtel de l'Exposition. It clattered on again, to its last stopping point; and, for an hour or two, the street was steeped in silence.

What was once the painters' dining-room downstairs was very desolate. But on one side of it there stood the wretched piano at which rowdy "rapins" used to bang out noisy dance tunes. The place seemed haunted by the forms of bearded rascals of other days. The walls were covered with crude scenes and portraits, mementos of a hundred high-strung, would-be artists, who had been comrades, friends, or convives of R. L. S. long ago.

And, down the avenues of time, as he sat sadly by himself at déjeuner, the writer seemed to see Jean-François stalk by while Jacques, fresh from his latest bit of sheep-painting, peered in at him, and left for his own rustic home next door. But R. L. S. haunted him more than all.

RULES FOR PAPER
CONTROL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—By a recent order-in-council the government has given power to the Minister of Customs to refuse export license to anyone seeking to export newsprint paper, the product of a mill which has refused to comply with the orders of the commissioner and controller of newsprint paper and book paper. Another order-in-council gives the paper controller authority to requisition certain stocks of paper as stated in the following paragraph:

Requisitioning of stocks of newsprint is provided for in the following regulation: 1. Whenever the controller of newsprint paper shall have ordered any manufacturer of newsprint in Canada to provide newsprint paper manufactured by him for the use of any newspaper publisher or publishers in Canada at a price or rate of prices fixed by the controller, the controller may, if such manufacturer refuse to comply either in whole or in part with such order, by notice in writing requisition on behalf of His Majesty any such quantity, within the limit fixed by such order, of newsprint paper made by or belonging to the said manufacturer in whose possession soever it may be found, and it shall therefore be lawful for the controller to enter into and upon any building or premises where the requisitioned paper may be, and to take possession of the paper so requisitioned and to supply the same to the publisher of publishers for whose use the same is required.

The manufacturer is to be paid the same price as he would have received had he delivered the paper in compliance with the controller's orders. There is a penalty attached to a breach of the order, namely a fine of \$500 for each day for a period not exceeding 10 days, during which the paper so ordered to be sold or delivered to the publisher shall be unsold or undelivered to him.

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UNITED STATES DRY BY CONSTITUTION

Eighteenth Amendment Effective, One Year After Ratification—Prohibition Forces Celebrate—Machinery for Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Constitutional prohibition became effective in the United States last night at midnight under the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified one year ago yesterday by more than the necessary two-thirds of the states. The resolution adopted by Congress to submit the amendment to the state legislatures specified that it would be operative a year after its ratification, but war-time prohibition since July 1, 1919, made the Nation dry six months and 16 days before Congress originally intended this should be the case. In Washington the drys held a jubilation watch meeting last night with William Jennings Bryan as the principal speaker. The wets were not conspicuous by their observance of the history of the legalized liquor traffic. John F. Kramer, national prohibition commissioner, commented on the calmness with which the people of the United States accepted the new fundamental law as a hopeful augury for its enforcement. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, declared that the Department of Justice would diligently seek out any violators of the law.

Personnel for Enforcement

The organization which Mr. Kramer has built up to enforce prohibition has a personnel of 1500 men. The United States has been divided into 10 districts, with supervisors who are paid salaries of \$5000 annually each. In addition each state will have a director, 43 of these officers having been named. Their salaries are \$5000 a year each, except for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California, where they will be paid \$5000 each, because of the territorial extent and size of the populations of those states. District supervisors will have charge of investigations, raiding and arresting. State directors will enforce the permissive features of the Volstead Enforcement Act, affecting particularly druggists, physicians, and sanitarians, who will be allowed to use intoxicants under certain conditions. The nature of the work, both that of the supervisors and the directors, Mr. Kramer said, was such that women were not thought qualified for these positions, but he saw no permanent bar, he said, to their employment.

Appropriation of \$2,000,000

Congress has made available \$2,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition until June 30, 1920. It is considered doubtful whether this amount will be sufficient, but Mr. Kramer said that the way enforcement had started was so gratifying that fewer difficulties might be encountered than were expected. Estimates of the amount that will be needed for the fiscal year 1920-1921, beginning on July 1, have not been prepared.

Professional advocates of prohibition have not been employed by Mr. Kramer for the work of enforcing the laws. Of the 1500 men, only two had been connected with the Anti-Saloon League of America and virtually none of the remainder had been conspicuously active in bringing about prohibition, he said. While many of them, like Mr. Kramer, had favored prohibition, he was confident the enforcement of the law would be without any bias, but with the same motive that actuated the government in the enforcement of all other laws.

Much Liquor Exported

About \$1,000,000 Worth Said to Have Been Sent From San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Large quantities of liquor have been moved this week from warehouses and other places to private residences. Large amounts of wine and liquors have been sent to foreign countries in the last few weeks, and especially in the last few days. Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of wine, it is estimated, was sent through San Francisco to 23 foreign countries and dependencies in November and the first few days in December. Nearly 700,000 gallons went to England, over 100,000 gallons to Japan and over 30,000 to China. In addition, within the last few days very large shipments have been made. One ship alone took 103,000 gallons to Japan and two other ships, 80,000 gallons to that country. One cargo of nearly 51,000 gallons went to the Philippines and nearly 18,000 to Colombia.

Prescriptions to Be Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—According to Dr. Arthur I. McCormack, state health officer, the Board of Health of Kentucky will announce today a drastic ruling to curtail prescriptions of whiskey for medicine.

Sunday Dry Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sunday will be observed by the drys throughout this State as law and order day.

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when sermons will be preached celebrating the ushering in of national prohibition through constitutional amendment, and new members will be enlisted. In The Allied Citizens of America, Inc., the organization projected by the Anti-Saloon League to crystallize the cooperation of the public in enforcement.

Texas Enforcement Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—A "flying squadron" of Anti-Saloon League speakers has begun a 10 weeks' speaking campaign in Texas, to include all the larger cities and towns of the State. Approximately 500 services will be held during the next three months. According to Artie Webb, superintendent of the Texas Anti-Saloon League, the chief purpose of the campaign is to cultivate public sentiment in favor of law enforcement with reference to the sale of liquor.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Benefits of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arthur J. Davis, speaking recently at the jubilee dinner of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, of which he is executive officer, reviewed briefly the economic benefits of prohibition as they have been manifested in this State. He said that though only about a halfway prohibition has been achieved here, it has been so successful that he wants to see real prohibition in effect. A few years ago, he pointed out, Deer Island, a penal colony in Boston Harbor, was overcrowded, and much complaint was made as to conditions there. A new women's prison, the most recently erected building on the island, is now ample, he said, to accommodate all the inmates, and the expected further expenditure for enlargement and renovation of Deer Island need not be made.

He also pointed out that many small courts are now without any business, because there are so few arrests for drunkenness, and that the State supervisor of administration recommends their abolition and the use of the money required in their maintenance for other purposes.

Former Saloons Food Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Large economic benefit to the community is seen in the announcement of Dr. Jonathan C. Day, federal agent, that the government is arranging to take over vacant saloons in this city for the sale of surplus army and navy foodstuffs. The old Fordham Inn in the Bronx was taken over yesterday. Dr. Day said 250,000 pounds of butter at 70 cents a pound, and 500,000 pounds of rice at 9 cents a pound soon will be put on sale in the 18 stations now being operated.

Saving in Library Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—More room for other books and a large saving in material and labor will be economic advantages if public libraries throughout the United States follow the example of the Springfield Public Library, which has removed all books bearing upon the manufacture of beer, wines or other alcoholic liquors. The librarian, Miller C. Wellman, holds that it is the duty of the library to refrain from giving help to anybody who might, with this information, attempt to break the law.

Alms House Turned Into Public Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Prohibition has been an important factor in bringing this county such an era of prosperity that there has not been a dependent in the county alms house for the last six months. Indicating their belief that dry conditions will continue the present situation, the county officials have leased the farm for grazing purposes, with an agreement that the occupant shall look after dependents in the event that any appear in the future. Not only, therefore, is a considerable sum saved the taxpayers for maintenance of the institution, but an income is to be derived from the property.

BOSTON POLL TAX COLLECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frank S. Deland, city collector, is sending out constables to collect poll taxes in arrears. 7146 warrants having been issued. The poll tax is \$2. In addition, constables are allowed to collect 75 cents for the warrant, 15 cents interest, \$1 for serving the warrant, 10 cents a mile for carriages, and 4 cents on each dollar collected.

BOOKS ON LIQUORS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Haven News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—All books dealing with the manufacture of beer, wine, or spirituous liquor will be taken out of circulation from the New Haven Public Library, it has been announced.

WARNING IS SEEN FOR UNITED STATES

Bolshevist Propaganda Viewed in Relation to German Uprising, Which Is Attributed in Washington to Agent of Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recent revolutionary activities in Germany are believed by the officials of the Department of Justice to be a direct result of Bolshevist propaganda, particularly that phase of it directed by P. Joffe, who was sent to Berlin by the Russian Soviet Government after the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and who was expelled after the German revolution of November, 1918. In a statement last night the Department of Justice asked: "Can Bolshevist political agents safely be harbored in the United States?" The statement was considered specially pertinent to the investigation which will be begun next Monday by a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into the activities in the United States of Ludwig C. A. K. Mariens, representative of the Russian Soviet Government, and others associated with him.

Without the foundation of radical wrong thinking, broadened by Moscow-centered Communist propaganda, the statement says, the German masses would not be turbulent and the revolutionary tragedy would not have occurred.

It is asserted by the Department of Justice that Mr. Joffe left 150,000,000 rubles in Berlin to finance a revolution in Germany. This minimum, it is said, was admitted in a letter from C. Tchicherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs in the Soviet Government.

Mr. Joffe himself is quoted in the Russian newspaper Izvestia of January 1, 1919, as saying that truly revolutionary methods require the proletariat to deceive his class enemy, or to violate and destroy a treaty imposed by force. The Department of Justice finds evidence of approval of diplomatic sabotage in a book written by Louis C. Fraina, entitled "The Social Revolution in Germany," and circulated among members of the Communist Party of America. The book is quoted as stating that "the Bolshevist Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Joffe, was the center of revolutionary propaganda, using his diplomatic couriers to bring money and literature into Germany for the use of revolutionary Socialists."

Mr. Joffe, it is commented by the department, had no occasion to play the hypocrite as long as he was in Germany, for he was openly received by the feeble government then existing in that country. The fact that Germany is today under martial law is attributed in large part by the department to his work.

So-Called Deportees Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the ruling of John C. Knox, federal judge, that persons held on Ellis Island for deportation could be released on bail, falling which he would issue writs of habeas corpus, Gregory Weinstein, counselor of the local Russian Soviet Bureau, and a large number of the other so-called deportees are now being released. In all, 515 have been detained on the island. Rose Weiss, their counsel, said not more than 50 of these, probably, could be deported on the evidence at hand, and that they were being held and questioned in the hope that they would supply the evidence themselves.

Representatives of the Communist and Communist Labor parties will be given the opportunity to prove to the government, before deportation is effected, their claim that those organizations do not believe in force or violence.

SALEM OPPOSES STREET CAR TRUSTEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Salem News Office

SALEM, Massachusetts—It was the opinion here yesterday that the attitude of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway in withdrawing all car service during the coldest weather of the winter would lead to a great victory for jitney bus transportation when that question came up on a referendum vote on January 27.

This city is the first in which a real trial of strength has been made between the people and the trustees. Everywhere else the removal of car service, or threat of such removal, has led to revocations of bus licenses and monopoly of transportation by the railway. Here, however, though the council voted to submit, the people demanded a referendum and the company cut off car service. Jitney lines are well equipped and are handling

the crowds with a good measure of success.

Feeling is strong against the public trustees, and it is expected that the attitude taken by the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, that he cannot interfere, may injure him politically. He recently made a statement regarding the case which was taken by some persons as opposing the referendum.

Complaint of Suburban Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Poor car service and unheated cars furnished by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company in the Mount Auburn suburban district have led to protests which culminated in some instances in refusal of patrons to pay any fare. It is alleged that cars have been operated at infrequent intervals, that they have not stopped to take on passengers, and that they have in some instances been unheated during the coldest weather of the year.

The trustees of the Elevated, in a report, say that 10-cent fares will continue on practically all lines and that they do not expect any deficit from operation.

Trustees' Removal Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Salem News Office

SALEM, Massachusetts—Resolutions have been adopted by the City Council of Salem demanding the removal of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, which has abandoned car service in that city, because, by a provision of the city charter, the inhabitants demand the right to a referendum vote on whether jitney bus lines should suspend.

The trustees of the company have forced a number of cities in this State to revoke all licenses to jitney bus lines, either by threats to remove all cars from those cities, or by actual suspension of service. Salem is the first city to attempt a protest against the action of the trustees, all the others having quietly submitted.

JAPANESE IN HAWAIIAN SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Of the 53 students in the senior class at the McKinley High School, there are only three who have registered as Americans, two girls and a boy. In the junior class there are 12 Americans, in the sophomore class 21, and in the freshman class 28, making a total of 64 Americans in a school having an enrollment of 771. There are more Japanese in the school than any other race, with a total of 257. Chinese students total 250.

JELICOO-BORDEN TOUR

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, who arrived in Jamaica on Tuesday for a brief visit on their southward journey, have resumed their voyage. The next stop will be on the island of Trinidad.

MR. GRONNA URGES CURB ON PACKERS

Chairman of Senate Agriculture Committee Says the Proposed Bill Will Strengthen Laws Affecting the Meat Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, which is now considering the Kenyon-Kendrick bill for the control of the packers, issued a statement yesterday asserting that the proposed measure for a live-stock commission on the meat industry will "put teeth" into the numerous laws to which the packers are now subject.

The North Dakota Senator made a prolonged fight against the original bill for packer control. His attitude yesterday caused some surprise, as he was expected by many to deliver a general attack on the revised measure.

Subject to Sherman Act

Senator Gronna, analyzing the effects that the proposed legislation would have, said in part:

"The packers are now subject to the Sherman Act prohibiting monopolies and combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, to the Federal Trade Commission law prohibiting unfair methods of competition, and to the Clayton Act prohibiting discrimination, price fixing, acquisition of capital stock of competitors, and interlocking directorates tending to lessen competition. Under the Trade Commission law, they are also subject to investigation and to regulation by orders of the commission with respect to unfair methods of competition. The revised Kenyon-Kendrick bill now pending in the Senate Agricultural Committee, without setting aside the general obligations imposed upon the packers by existing laws, singles out the packing industry, just as the Interstate Commerce law singled out the railroads, and subjects it to more definite governmental regulation and more effective administrative enforcement."

"The principal duties imposed on the packers by the proposed legislation are: (a) they are prohibited from engaging in unfair, unjustly discriminatory, or deceptive practices in interstate commerce; (b) they are prohibited from buying or selling live stock in such manner as to apportion the supply, unreasonably affect the price, or create a monopoly in dealing in live stock; (c) they are prohibited from dealing in foodstuffs other than live-stock products where the result is to lessen competition; (d) they are

prohibited from apportioning territory or purchases, or arranging or agreeing to control prices; (e) they are prohibited from agreeing or arranging among themselves to prevent any other person carrying on any business which competes with them; (f) they are required, within two years after the act becomes effective, to dispose of their ownership or interest in stockyards unless this time is extended for good cause.

Anti-Trust Law Provision

"One of the most important parts of the proposed bill is the provision for prosecution of the packers for violations of the obligations imposed on them by the anti-trust laws and by the provisions of this law."

"The pending bill does not make use of any system of compulsory licenses or registration for the purpose of regulating the packers, but provides for governmental supervision by a commission which, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, is given the power to determine, subject to review in the courts, what the duties and obligations of the packers are and compliance with the commission's orders is to be enforced in criminal proceedings."

MARINES REPULSE HAITIAN BANDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Col. G. H. Russell, commander of the first provisional brigade of United States Marines at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has sent the following report to the Navy Department in regard to an engagement between marines and bandits in that city:

"Three hundred armed bandits at Gour, on January 15, attempted to enter Port-au-Prince, dividing into three columns. Joined by a few from bad sections of Port-au-Prince. Promptly encountered marine and gendarme patrols, who drove them back and pursued them. Over 50 per cent killed, wounded and captured. Believe lesson will be sufficient to prevent repetition."

UNITED STATES STILL UNDER ARMISTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All United States diplomatic and consular representatives have been notified by the State Department that the United States Government regards the armistice with Germany as continuing in full force notwithstanding the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty which took place in Paris on January 10. The relations of Americans and Germans, both official and unofficial, therefore, remain unaffected by the state of peace as between Germany and other nations.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE SIBERIA

Japanese Government Notified in Response to Its Inquiry—Withdrawal of 9000 Men Is Expected to Begin February 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japan was notified early this week, the note not being made public until yesterday, that the United States has decided to withdraw its troops from Siberia and to that extent leave the Russian people to work out their problems without further assistance or interference. The State Department expects that the United States troops, numbering about 9000, will begin to leave Vladivostok on February 1. The decision was reached after the Japanese Government, through its Ambassador in Washington, had asked the United States Government whether it proposed to maintain the status quo or to proceed to withdraw its troops partially or entirely, or whether it was ready to send reinforcements. The Japanese note was delivered on December 8, last, and was couched in friendly language, which pointed out the necessity of an understanding in view of the unfavorable development in the Siberian situation.

Coincidentally with the withdrawal of United States troops, the American railroad experts under John F. Stevens, who have been superintending the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, will be withdrawn. It had been agreed at the time these men went to Siberia that they would not remain there after the departure of the foreign military forces. The principal reason for withdrawing United States troops, the note states, is that the Tzecho-Slovak troops, whom the United States had agreed to help to consolidate and effect their repatriation, are now virtually all concentrated in eastern Siberia, and 10,000 will embark at Vladivostok on February 1 on vessels supplied by the United States and Great Britain, the remainder following rapidly thereafter.

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HONOLULU FUEL OIL TANKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—For the purpose of forwarding work the construction of three 50,000-barrel fuel oil tanks to supply shipping board steamers calling at Honolulu, George M. Ivory of Washington, District of Columbia, agent of the United States Shipping Board, is a visitor here. Mr. Ivory has leased land from the Oahu Railway & Land Company and construction will begin in February.

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Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's All Wool Box Pleated Plaid Skirts, black and navy, 17.50	Women's White Satteen Petticoats, 1.50	27-inch Heavy Mercerized Poplin, 55c
Women's Tailored Wool Coat, 36-inch, 45.00	Men's Sateen Petticoats, 2.69	36-inch Lace Striped Organdy, 55c
Women's Moline and Hair Braided Hats, 10.75	Men's Blanket Robes, including war tax, 11.08	Saxony Hosiery, size 9-12, 35.00
Women's Velvet Dress Hats, 15.50	Men's Inner Band Caps, mixtures, 1.85	Kennerman Rag Rug, size 6x9, 9.50
Feather Bands and Brims, black, navy and brown, 2.95	Men's Imported Hats, odd sizes, greens and browns, 5.00	Size 8x10, 12.50
Women's All Silk Scarfs, plain and combination, 11.35	Men's Toggles, yellow and black, combination gray and brown, 45c	Size 9x12, 16.50
Women's Velvet Dress Hats, 15.50	Women's Silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles, 6.95	Colored Photographs in antique frames, 7.00
Women's Zephyr Sweaters, Tuxedo style, 15.00	Children's Colored Silk Umbrellas, ring or cord loop handles, 4.75	Small Colored Prints, gift frames, white mats, 50c
Women's Avonette Corsets, odd sizes and shades, 3.95	Youths' Blue Suits, waistline with belt, 25.50	12 Upright Polychrome Finish Mirrors 8.50
Neck Pendants, crepe de chine, with bead ends, splendid range of colors 35c	Youths' Fancy Suits, waistline and plain models, 18.50	Pictures in a variety of subjects, 50c
Collars, Swiss embroidered, many styles, some combined with lace, 75c	Men's Heavy Natural Shirts and Drawers, each, 1.59	Clothes Baskets, oval willow, good quality, 17 best sizes, small, braided top, 1.25
White Chiffon Scarfs, with Princess applique lace, 4.50	Men's Madras Athletic Vests, 1.35	Medium size, 1.50
Women's Avonette Corsets, odd sizes and styles, mostly broche models, 6.00	Men's Winter Weight Union Suits, simple style, 3.85	Fancy Decorated Water Baskets, enamel, 1.00
Women's Pink Cotton Broche Bust Coats, 8.00	Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, high grade irregular, each, 3.85	Toilet Paper, in rolls, 25 cases, per case, 4.00
Women's Pink Cotton Broche Bust Coats, 8.00	Cap Nets, real hair, extra quality, 1.50	Avonette Toilet Paper, sheet paper, 100 sheets, 1.50
36-inch Colored Outing Flannel, yard 30c	Lace Trimmed Brassieres, with shields, flesh and white, 1.25	Food Choppers, family size, has 5 cutters, 1.25
36-inch Bleached Domest Flannel, heavy weight, yard 30c	White Coral Beads, graduated, 12.00	White Stone Sterling Silver Bar Pins 4.75
36-inch Flannel, several patterns, fine quality, yard 28c	Gold Lingerie Clamps, satin finish, 65c	Gold Filled Elgin Bracelet Watch 16.50
Embroidered Flannel, good designs, yard 1.50	Professional Bags, A-1 stock, heavy drill lining, 7.50	Carvers Covered Dress Trunks, cloth lined, with tray, 17.00
	Carvers Covered Dress Trunks, cloth lined, with tray, 17.00	2-piece Carvers, Carvers, English steel, 3-piece Beef Carvers, stag handles, English steel, 4.00
		Ceebynte Compasses, limousine, with watch case style, 2.00
		Steeled Beds, strong and durable, 1.00
		Jointed Dolls, with hair and moving eyes, 3.50
		Baby Carriages in gray and ecru, 30.00
		holstered in corduroy, 30.00

Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled if Received Within Three Days

In Addition to the Above Items, Many Birthday Bargains Are on Sale Throughout the Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

Jordan Marsh Company

Perfection Oil Heaters



We have a large stock of these well-known heaters and advise you to buy now for later they may be hard to get at any price.

No. 525, Price \$6.25 No. 560, Price \$9.00
No. 530, " 7.50 No. 630, " 9.50
No. 550, " 8.00 No. 660, " 11.00

Mail Orders Filled

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HARDWARE

60 Summer Street, Boston

RULES FOR SOLVING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Former Chief Justice of Australia Formulates Certain Propositions for Guidance in Conduct of Industrial Affairs of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Right Honorable Sir Samuel Griffith, G. C. M. G., who recently announced his intention of retiring from the post of chief justice of the High Court Bench, stated at the same time that he hoped to contribute through the press to the discussion of the great social problems, which are today demanding the consideration of thinking people all the world over. Sir Samuel, it should be recalled, has rendered valuable services to Australia as Lieutenant-Governor and Premier of Queensland and as an eminent federalist.

In the first of the promised articles, as recorded in the Sun of Melbourne, Sir Samuel declared: "Some 30 years ago it occurred to me to try to express in the form of legislation certain propositions which appeared to me to be almost self-evident, and which would, if adopted, afford rules for guidance in the conduct of the industrial affairs of the State. My idea was that if these doctrines were so assimilated by the people that they acknowledged their truth and unconsciously believed them, they would form an unconscious basis of legislation, just as rules of right and wrong, rules of honor, rules of family relationship, are unconsciously accepted as part of the order of nature by many, though unfortunately not all, of the existing so-called civilized community. But I anticipated too much from the effect of the mere formulation of the rules; moreover, I had no opportunity in political life of giving effect to them, or even publicly advocating them."

Some Doctrines Fundamental

"Yet it is manifest that some doctrines must be fundamental, and must be the foundation of any theory of government. These doctrines, however, touched only a small fringe of the subject. I shall endeavor now to supplement them by other doctrines equally self-apparent and equally necessary for acceptance. To procure such acceptance is a work beyond my individual power; I can only offer a contribution."

"Among such propositions which I put on the same basis are the following, of which those relating to the management and control of property follow as a necessary corollary upon the nature of the association of persons in a civilized community:

"1. The application of human energy to a physical object with the view of production is called 'labor.' The term 'labor' includes all forms of human energy, whether of mind or body. It therefore includes the function of supervision or organization of other labor."

Definition of Property

"2. The term 'property' includes all forms of material things in the possession of man, which have a value for the purpose of exchange or use. It also includes inventions and other immaterial results of the exercise of the faculties of the mind."

"3. In civilized communities the ownership of property includes a right to the owner to dispose of it in his lifetime. Such ownership is also usually accompanied by rules as to its disposition after his death."

"4. The term 'production' includes any act or series of acts by which labor is applied, either directly or indirectly, to property, and the result of which is new property, or property in an altered form, or in a different place. It also includes any exercise of the faculties of the mind or body, the result of which is property, although the exercise of those faculties is not directly applied to property."

Productive Labor

"5. The term 'productive labor' means labor applied for the purpose of producing some property which is or is intended to be, of greater value than the value of the property (if any) to which the labor is applied."

"6. The terms 'net products of labor,' and 'net products,' mean the net increase in the value of property resulting from productive labor, after allowing for the cost of production."

"7. When human energy is exerted otherwise than for the purpose of production it is called non-productive labor."

"8. The remuneration of non-productive labor is the subject of mutual agreement."

"9. When property is applied for the purpose of rendering services by way of transport of persons or things the value of such transport is regarded as a product of the operation by which it is effected."

"10. The immediate and provisional reward of labor is called wages."

"11. The natural and proper measure of wages is such a sum as a fair immediate recompense for the labor for which they are paid, having regard to its character and duration; but it can never be taken at a sum less than enough to maintain the laborer and his family in a state of health and reasonable comfort."

"12. When labor is applied to a movable physical object in the lawful possession of the laborer, the products of his labor, after making due provision for the necessary food and clothing for himself and his dependents, belong to him."

"13. When labor is applied to land not having any owner, the result of that labor may be the acquisition by

the laborer of possession of the land for himself. Land so acquired belongs to the laborer."

Division of Net Products of Labor

"14. The net products of labor belong to the persons who are concerned in the production. If one person only is concerned in the production, the whole net products belong to him. If more persons than one are concerned in the production, the net products belong to them, and are divisible amongst them, in proportion to the value of their respective contributions to the production."

"15. When labor is not applied directly or indirectly to property, the whole products belong to the laborer. When labor is applied directly or indirectly to property the person who is lawfully entitled to the use of that property is deemed to be concerned in the production, as well as the laborer."

"16. All kinds of property originate in one or other of the ways above described."

Rights of Contributor

"17. When the net products of labor are divisible, any contributor can, in the absence of agreement, claim to have his share determined by a tribunal appointed by the State."

"18. The control of the operations of labor is vested in the persons jointly engaged in it. Such control is to be exercised in the case of each enterprise by representatives of the persons so engaged. In the absence of agreement the number of the representatives and the manner of their choice are to be determined by a tribunal appointed by the community. In the event of disagreement amongst the representatives the matter in difference is to be determined by a similar tribunal."

"19. Any person whose personal labor can be employed for the benefit of the community and is not so employed may be required to employ it for that purpose in some industry of his own choice, and, if he fails so to do, to place his services at the disposal of the community on just terms."

Control of Necessities

"20. Any person who has control of any material thing which can be used for the benefit of the community and is not so used, may be required to make it available for such use, and if he fails so to do, to place it at the disposal of the community on just terms."

"21. The terms on which any person is to be required to place his personal labor or the property of which he has control at the disposal of the community are to be determined by the community."

"22. Producers may demand in exchange for the products of their labor such a price as will afford a reasonable profit over and above the cost of production, and are bound to make it available for use at that price. In determining what is a reasonable profit regard is to be had to the interests of persons desirous to use the product. It is the duty of the community to enforce this rule by appropriate laws."

ORGANIZED EFFORT FOR LABOR ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a paper read before the members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Capt. J. M. Scott-Maxwell, who took for his title, "Scientific Management: A Solution of the Capital and Labor Problem," remarked that before the war the term "scientific management" was seldom heard in Great Britain, and was scorned by the British engineer. Though "scientific management" was now seldom despised by engineers, there was still almost the same failure to grasp its great significance. It was common knowledge that the civilized world and British prosperity would depend on ability to organize human effort that were would be produced with less labor."

It was because there was too little wealth and not too much that so many abuses had arisen. The philosophy of

religion of work—that work in itself was good for one—belonged to the upper and owning classes, and why should there be surprise that the working class did not believe in it? The present system, being very inefficient, could give leisure and opportunity for culture only to the few. If democracy was to win against anarchy, it must win leisure and opportunity for the many. One of the greatest national assets in the present difficult times was the advanced state of British trade union organization. They must not belittle or fear it. Great Britain led in this direction, and the most progressive countries followed her. The British working classes had produced many men of whom they had every reason to be proud, and in spite of all that they heard to the contrary, the mass of the workers were sound, and would respond quickly to an open and honest policy of education and leadership."

LIBERATED REGIONS NEED SKILLED LABOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—André Tardieu, the new Minister of the liberated regions, has just made a journey through the Department of the North, which is now an immense workshop directed by the State. If some slowness and delays still exist there they are due to distant causes, hard to trace, and they are also sometimes due to lack of men, who are difficult to find.

In company with the Prefect of the North, Mr. Tardieu, he visited Arras, Valenciennes, Nieppe, Bailleul, and Metteren, and also the provision depots, sawmills, schools, and workers' dwellings. He learned that, next to the transport question, the most pressing thing was the scarcity of labor."

Mr. Tardieu intends to try to find an immediate solution of this problem. He has already thought of calling upon foreign labor. But he will not do this until he has consulted the labor associations and syndicates of the region, for he does not wish to cause any competition with local labor."

On his return to Paris Mr. Tardieu stated he had also visited the Pas-de-Calais and he had found every one at work. The population had moved him, he declared, by its determination, its ardor, and its faith in the future, but there were three great problems which dominated future activity in the liberated regions: finances, transports, and labor."

With regard to housing, he said, that although in 1919 the houses had been temporary, in 1920 they must be permanent. To accomplish this an enormous number of workmen was needed, not unskilled but specialized workmen—masons, carpenters, and locksmiths. As many as possible must be recruited in France, and unskilled workmen must be made into specialists at their trade without delay by the technical schools."

In the departments he had visited, the reconstruction of railroads, canals, and roads was almost completed: this was a great advance. Agriculture had also done wonders. Fields have been plowed as far as the center of the "red zone." The houses, however, had still to be built. This must be done during the present year, by finding the necessary money, by simplifying the preparation of plans, by increasing the money advanced, by increasing the transport of material by railroad and by water, by recruiting specialist workmen, and by establishing a program of ways and means for the whole of the reconstruction "front."

F. B. HARPER REELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—F. Brinsley Harper, a member of the City Corporation, has been reelected chairman of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, and Charles Pascall appointed vice-chairman. The body had not met for a year, and the administrative machinery will be kept up in the event of its being required under any new scheme formulated by the Ministry of Health."

MILITARY JUNTAS' ACTIVITY IN SPAIN

Army Officers Seek to Stem Tide of Democratic Advance, and Intend, if Necessary, to Rule Country by Military Autocracy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The trials and difficulties of the fast government in Spain, under the premiership of Sanchez de Toca, were many, and although it seemed to be weathering the various storms, the military juntas, however, brought things to a head by a majestic assumption of full governmental authority. In a demand for the dismissal of a number of officers of the Escuela Superior de Guerra because they refused to join these juntas, they set themselves above the government and the Constitution, and created a situation which nobody unacquainted with Spain at the present time could possibly appreciate."

The circumstances seem to belong rather to one of those imaginary medieval kingdoms somewhere out in eastern Europe, which are described by such names as Ruritania, and where the kings and princes are always doing the most romantic things. But in Ruritania and its sister states of the imagination, there was never a proletariat to bring about any difficulties and complications, while here in Spain the proletariat is becoming an increasingly assertive force."

Juntas Not Legal

In such circumstances the conduct of the juntas is really a most marvelous thing. These institutions have now been in existence for about two years and a half. After withstanding the first attacks upon their organization with a wonderful aplomb, they have entrenched themselves more and more, until when, the other day, there was a big debate in the Chamber as to whether they were legal or not, the conclusion being that they were not, the affair appeared merely academic and puerile."

It has been pointedly declared that these juntas are in effect simply military soviets, and as such are more dangerous to the country than the strongest bodies of anarchists found within its borders. Their object is evident. Seeing Spain little by little being gathered to the democratic system that is sweeping over the rest of the world, and retaining still a belief in the isolation of the peninsula, its capacity, and its merits, they seek to stem the tide of democratic advance, to crush the movement, and, mere politics being quite ineffectual, to rule Spain by a military autocracy. As an experiment it is anyhow interesting."

Why Romanones Cabinet Fell

Look as briefly as possible to some of the important antecedents of the present debacle. The exact circumstances in which the Romanones Government fell some months ago, have only recently become fully known, though it was quite understood that the juntas were mainly the cause. Revelation has now been made of a message that was delivered at that time by the presidents of the juntas to Gen. Munoz Cobos, who was War Minister in the Romanones Cabinet. This was the message which caused the government's fall."

It began by saying that the army

did not in any way wish to intervene in politics, but would exercise itself only in its own interests or in those of the country which were more sacred. But from this point it went into a long exposition of the social circumstances from its point of view, alluding particularly to the abuses with which the public services, as it said, were paralyzed. At the end of the message various conclusions were set forth, one of which laid down the proposition that the army, in harmony with its duty and traditions, would defend the public order and maintain the law, foreseeing the necessity for exercising force, which it would do with discretion, while discountenancing parliamentary interference. Its orders would be concrete, clear, and expressive."

Reform in Legislature

It further stated that if a mobilization total or partial, were decreed, the mobilized men would be on exactly the same footing and would be subject to the same duties and discipline as the men of the rank and file. The government was asked to consider the convenience of reforming the legislation with a view to fixing responsibility on the authors of the social disturbances, of establishing a better efficiency in the organization of services of a general character, and of foreseeing the conflicts between Capital and Labor so that the state, the municipalities, and so on, should not find themselves at the mercy of divergences between employers and workmen in those industries which affected the life of the nation, in town and country."

This in its general lines was the nature of the message the juntas gave to the Romanones Government, with the plain intimation that they were determined to act at once upon it. The then Premier decided instantly that parliamentary government in such circumstances was impossible, and resigned. This was in effect the prologue to the great events of the present moment."

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AN IRISH SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Walter Long, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Battersea lately, said that, at the present time, attacks were being made upon the government, and his criticism of the people who did this was that while they were criticizing and expressing their desire to destroy, they did not attempt to show what they would put in place of the present government. He did not refer to the Labor Party, because they had made their policy perfectly clear. A virulent attack had been made upon the Prime Minister, and if they wanted to destroy him it was their duty to come forward and say whom they would put in his place."

"In some quarters," continued Mr. Long, "it is said that a general election is imminent, and the government is rapidly approaching a dissolution. There is only one answer to that: Rubbish, rubbish, rubbish! There is no foundation for anything of the kind. These attacks on the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law are very unjust. . . . They have done their part well and truly in the last four years, and they deserve the gratitude, not only of the nation, but of the Empire. I am one of the Prime Minister's old opponents. I have called him all the names I could think of, and I am bound to say he always replied with greater effect. Today with all my heart I support him in his splendid efforts to reconstruct this country as

a proper result of the great victory which he did so much to secure for us."

Mr. Long added that the Coalition as it existed now, was by far the best form of government they could have until things were very different from what they were at the present time. Speaking of Ireland, he said the Irish Government, Lord French, and Mr. Macpherson had a profoundly difficult task to perform. They had done their duty with splendid courage, and with one single disinterested desire, namely to make Ireland peaceful and prosperous. The Irish Government had the entire, cordial, and whole-hearted support of the Prime Minister and the Government in England. In conclusion Mr. Long said that, for the first time in history, there was every prospect of the Irish question being settled satisfactorily."

BRITISH FARM LABOR IS NOW PLENTIFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The monthly agricultural report issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries states that over most of the country November was very favorable to autumn cultivation and sowing, the exception being the northeastern counties, but in Wales and a few other localities there were stoppages of longer or shorter duration. Except in the northeast, therefore, where the position is not far from normal, autumn work is considerably more advanced than usual at this time of year. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the area intended for wheat has now been sown and that the land already actually seeded is about the same as on December 1, 1918; but the season was then more backward. Of other winter corn about the same acreage as last year has now been sown."

Mangolds have nearly everywhere been clamped, though some fields here and there are reported not to have been pulled yet; turnips and swedes are now being generally raised, wherever it is not intended to feed them on the ground. Roots generally are sound and in very good condition, but the yield has been small. Ordinary farm labor has been everywhere sufficient, and in some cases plentiful; skilled labor, however, is still mostly scarce, although complaints on this ground are beginning to be less numerous than of late."

DARWIN PEACEFUL SINCE RECENT REVOLT

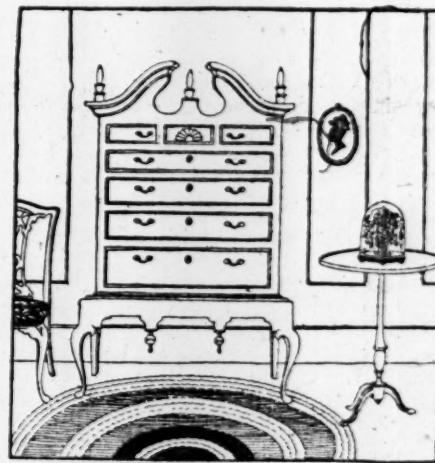
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Never has there been a more orderly rising than the Darwin "revolt" which resulted in the expulsion of the director of the northern territory, H. E. Carey. Judge Bevan, and the government secretary, R. Evans. At the moment of writing Darwin is bathed in warm sunshine, an idle Australian cruiser is swinging with the tide, waiting for airmen from London and thinking very little of the tropical township at its side; a new administrator, Stanforth Smith, is already becoming popular, and Mr. Justice Ewing, of the Tasmanian Supreme Court, is investigating the "revolt" and the irregularities alleged by Darwin citizens; the newly formed military police have arrived and find Darwin one of the most peaceful places in the universe. It is almost impossible to believe that the outpost of Australia's empty north ever placed its government on a convenient steamer and waved good-bye from the wharf."

The wide scope of the Government Royal Commission has satisfied the public that whatever is wrong and hidden, if anything, in government administration will be exposed. In the first stage of the commission's work a letter was put in as evidence, which had been sent by Mr. Carey to Dr. Gilruth, the former administrator. This letter was a feature in connection with the Darwin rising as tending to show the connection between the Administration and the meat works at Darwin."

Darwin's cry of "No taxation without representation" has found a ringing echo in Papua, Australian New Guinea, whose white population is clamoring for a parliamentary voice. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has announced that he will grant the northern territory representation, probably in the federal Senate. This announcement represents a decided victory for the angry northerners. Possibly white and black Papua, and Rabaul, otherwise German New Guinea, may yet have their representative or senator. Meanwhile Darwin's new police force is feeling intensely bored, and Darwin is finding a sense of humor which it temporarily lost."

Wanamaker's



The February Sale Of Furniture

It began here yesterday morning, with more than \$1,000,000 worth of furniture on our floors and in our warehouses.

It is the Wanamaker type of furniture—well made in every detail, and guaranteed to give service and satisfaction.

We could tell you many things about conditions in the furniture market today that might, or might not, be interesting, but the only fact that you will consider in the final analysis is this:

"Do I want to buy furniture now?"

That Question

—is purely personal: we can't decide it for you. Nobody can. We can tell you about this good furniture; we can assure you that it is lower in price than during the regular season; we can tell you fifty reasons or more why it is good policy to buy furniture now—if you want it—but the wanting rests with you.

The Wanamaker Store is a liberal provider; and the growth of this February sale of furniture has forced us to increase our efforts season after season. But—

We have never lost sight of the idea that first prompted this sale—the idea that it would be helpful to sell good furniture at lower prices in February—helpful to you in the savings afforded, and helpful to us in the friends we would make.

You are invited.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

Gay Colored Silk UMBRELLAS To Carry Here or Under Sunny Southern Skies

Ready for whatever weather may come—for sun or for rain. They are of fine silk in garnet, green, purple, brown and navy blue. Some have smart black and white stripe borders—some have satin borders or ottoman borders in self color and contrasting stripes.

The handles are round or oval armswings of Bakelite and French Ivory in colors that harmonize beautifully with the colors of the silks. The stub ends and tips match the handles.

They are really charming—the colors so attractive, the handles so fashionable.

Any woman who is going to a southern resort will delight in having one.

They are from 11.50 to 26.10. Revenue tax included.

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HOME RULE A LOST CAUSE IN IRELAND

So Says John E. Walsh, Who Claims That True Policy Lies in Bringing Countries Together, Not in Forcing Them Apart

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN, Ireland.—In an interview accorded to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, John E. Walsh, secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance, said he was very glad to be able to lay their case before readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Home Rule, he said, in some shape, was at the root of every form of "settlement" proposed in England, doubtless because it had been such a familiar cry for so many years. But few seemed to be aware that Home Rule was now a lost cause in Ireland. For Home Rule implies that the Irish people would be content to run their own affairs, and leave imperial matters to the Parliament at Westminster, in which they would have representation. Before the war, the party which professed this, returned 84 members to Parliament. This party had ceased to exist, only six being returned at the last election.

Sinn Fein Active

"Irish Unionists," Mr. Walsh continued, "have always urged that Home Rule is a fictitious demand, and that disaffected Ireland will be content with nothing but complete separation. The war has put this absolutely beyond all doubt. People forget, if they ever knew, that before the war was six months old, the bulk of the Nationalist counties had repudiated their Home Rule leaders, and had gone over to Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein, in alliance with, and at the instigation of, Germany, in 1916, then anxious to prevent reinforcements from reaching Verdun, started the rebellion which it required 60,000 British troops to put down. And after the rebellion Sinn Fein was so active, that Admiral Sims, in 1917, wrote that the Sinn Feiners did everything in their power to help Germany. "Sinn Feiners show absolutely no disposition to compromise in any way, but deny the right of the English to have any concern in the government of Ireland, beyond naming a date when they will evacuate the country. They laugh at offers of settlement, replying by an organized reign of terror, by raids and murders, aiming at making government by constitutional means impossible. In this they would have succeeded everywhere except in Ulster, were it not for the military power of Great Britain.

Only Two Courses Open

"Sinn Feiners do not allege that Ireland is ill-governed as a part of the United Kingdom; they simply do not want to be, in any way, a part of the United Kingdom. The Irish Unionist Alliance says that there are only two courses, the maintenance of the Union or a republic. The latter involves the surrender of approximately 1,250,000 Unionists, some 400,000 of whom are in the southern provinces.

"Dominion Home Rule or Federation, either of which must create a separate legislative body for Ireland, would be merely providing a means by which the extremists could ultimately force their demand for complete separation. Either would give the agitator his weapon, and perpetuate strife and agitation till the goal of separation was reached.

"The loyal minority is convinced that the true policy lies in drawing the countries into closer contact, not in forcing them apart. The United States fought the greatest war in its history to prevent the Southern States from seceding, and so secured union. Italy has become a great and prosperous nation since she secured unity under Victor Emmanuel; so too, France, by welding separate provinces into a homogeneous whole. Ireland," Mr. Walsh insisted, "can be no exception to the general laws of civilization and progress."

COST OF LIVING IS HIGH IN NEW ZEALAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A year after the signing of the armistice the cost of living in New Zealand is higher than it was at any period of the war.

The government statistician has compiled a series of index numbers representing the "moving average" for each period of six calendar months since the beginning of 1914. Each month is taken with the five months preceding it, so as to eliminate mere temporary fluctuations of prices. The figures show that the index numbers have risen from 1073 in January, 1915, to 1590 in November, 1919. The percentage of increase since June, 1914, has been 33.63. This percentage is calculated on food, rent, fuel, and light. The increase on clothing and boots has been well over 30 per cent, probably as much as 50 per cent. It need hardly be said that these figures represent a very serious position for the salaried man and the wage earner.

The government has attacked the high cost of living problem at various points without achieving much success. The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, says he believes that the real trouble is the depreciation of inconvertible paper currency, and that the remedy is "the restoration of the currency to a normal state." He considers it the duty of the government to "withdraw from currency all the excess paper notes in circulation, in order to re-establish the currency on a gold basis."

Bank notes were made legal tender in New Zealand early in the war and gold practically disappeared from circulation within a month or two. The notes are still inconvertible, and although a little gold has made its appearance since the termination of the

war, the quantity is scarcely appreciable. The banks do not disclose their holdings of bullion, and no returns are issued of the output of gold from the New Zealand mines. These measures have been taken at the instance of the British authorities in London. The notes in circulation in New Zealand in 1913 (average of the four quarters) represented £1,164,333, while the total for the September quarter of 1919 was £7,357,047. Bank deposits grew from £25,733,187 in 1913 to £51,368,192 in the September quarter of 1919.

These figures indicate why Mr. Massey says that the currency is inflated. But the relation between prices and currency, so far as New Zealand is concerned, is not easily proved, since as a matter of fact the prices are fixed mainly by conditions prevailing in other parts of the world. Wool, meat, butter, cheese, and other locally produced foodstuffs have risen in price because their selling value is determined by overseas markets. The local consumer, generally speaking, must pay the price that the producer can secure from the British or foreign buyer. The prices of imported goods, including cottons, silks, hardware, machinery, furnishings, fancy goods, and so forth, are high in the countries of export, and the New Zealand prices must rise accordingly. The government will have to look beyond the currency for a fully effective remedy for the oppressive rise in the cost of living.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SHOWN FOR NIGERIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the African Society was held at the headquarters, 64 Victoria Street, London, and was presided over by Sir Harry Johnston, president of the society.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report and, pleading for increased membership, said he looked for a great accretion of interest in the society, and consequently of funds, so that they could have three or four departments devoted to research and other matters.

Captain Shelford, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that there had been a large discovery of manganese on the Gold Coast, which was one of the world's gold-producing countries. In Nigeria there had been great developments in the cocoa industry, while on the Niger River there had been found a considerable amount of coal, which must have a great effect on the prosperity of northern Nigeria. On the other side there was a big tin-mining industry, and wonderful developments were proceeding in wheat-growing and cattle-rearing. The society could do valuable work by the dissemination of information on these matters.

The chairman pointed out that it would be impossible for the society to increase its activity in the direction indicated without a large increase of funds, which would be best obtained by an increase of membership.

COOPERATION IN PACIFIC URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The American community of Sydney assembled to do honor to J. P. Brittain, United States Consul-General in Australia, on the occasion of his recent departure for America in the S. S. Ventura. Mr. Brittain takes up similar responsible duties at Winnipeg, Canada.

M. B. Richards was toastmaster, and among the guests were Sir William Cullen, the Chief Justice of New South Wales, Mr. Holman, the State Premier, H. Y. Braddon (until recently trade commissioner in the United States), and Mr. F. Norton, the incoming Consul-General. The speakers bore united testimony to Mr. Brittain's singularly successful term of office during an unusually exacting period. Sir William Cullen dwelt on the cordial relation between the United States and Australia and said that both must cooperate to make the Pacific what it should be. Mr. Holman was impressed by the same theme. He also expressed wistful admiration of the security of tenure enjoyed by American governments as compared with those of Australia. Mr. Braddon, Frank Coffey, and Hugh Ward were also among the speakers, and testified to the urbanity and love of service of the departing guest. Advantage was taken of the gathering to present Mr. Brittain with a very handsome office table outfit in solid silver. He made an appropriate acknowledgment, remarking that his and Mrs. Brittain's regret at leaving Australia was considerably lessened by the fact that they were going to another part of the British Empire.

EXPANSION OF WOOLLEN TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Australasian News Office
HOBART, Tasmania.—Projects are in hand for an important expansion of the woolen manufacturing industry in Tasmania. The existing establishments number four, and a local movement has been started to erect another one, but progress has been stayed for the time being owing to the impossibility of obtaining machinery from Great Britain. In addition, Lord Rochdale's well-known firm has decided to build a woolen mill in Tasmania, an Australian firm has purchased a site and obtained water rights for another, and one of the existing establishments is to be enlarged. It is expected that all these projected works will be brought to a head during the next few months, and that building operations will be commenced soon afterward.

HONOR TO GEORGE PICOT
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—It has been proposed that the road from the Old Serailah, to the American University, hitherto known as the road of the Prussian Deaconesses School, should be renamed "Rue Picot," as a memorial of George Picot's stay in Syria.

AUSTRALIAN ACTORS' APPLICATION FAILS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Registration under the Commonwealth Arbitration Act has been refused to the Actors Federation of Australasia, an association which has some hundreds of players in its ranks, and is warmly supported by many of the chief men and women in theatrical circles. Intense disappointment is felt at this second failure to win official recognition.

The first application for registration failed owing to a defect in the rules of the federation, but when these rules had been amended, the industrial registrar again decided against the federation on the grounds that sufficient notice had not been given of the general meetings of members held in Melbourne and Sydney in connection with the application to the court. The registrar said that he regretted to have to refuse the application upon such grounds, as the merits of the case were all with the applicant association.

In opposing the application for registration the theater proprietors made the point that the meeting had been advertised in Melbourne on a Saturday and held on the following day. As actors were located all over Australia such notice was not sufficient to enable large numbers to attend. Other points made by the opposition were that the union was not an association capable of registration, as it was not in connection with an industry as defined by the act, also that there were other organizations to which its members could belong. These objections, however, in themselves apparently would not have prevented registration.

Following the action of the court in refusing registration for the second time, a series of meetings of protest were held and much public sympathy aroused. The conditions of employment in connection with the chorus and ballet were strongly criticized. He pointed out that in spite of defeat there had been an element of victory in it, as the registrar of the court had said that he was surprised that the Theatrical Managers Association, who were registered, should deny the same right to their employees.

One excellent result of the second deregistration has been the publication of the salaries paid to chorus girls and others, and the third attempt to obtain registration will have much public sympathy behind it.

GEORGE PICOT BIDS BEIRUT FAREWELL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—A great deal of regret was expressed by various sections of the community on account of the departure from Beirut of George Picot, High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and Armenia.

Dr. Nègre, president of the French union, gave an able and very timely address at a reception in Mr. Picot's honor, in which he gave a brief outline of his fellow-countryman's sojourn in Beirut, where he had come as consul-general, and left as Minister of France, after having filled the delicate position of High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria for a year.

Mr. Picot in his reply traced the life of the colony during the last six years, making particular allusion to the difficulties experienced by his compatriots who had been imprisoned in Turkey, whose spirit had not been broken, and who, in spite of their isolation, had never lost hope of being happily reunited to their friends.

He also spoke in detail of the Union Française, its development and extension, which had rendered possible the gathering of the various departments of French activity under one roof.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Supplementary estimates for various departments of the Civil Service have been published as a white paper. The total sum required is £37,978,664, and of this total



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Soft-end design. Tan grained hide leather, checked linen lining, brass mountings. Sizes 18, 20, 22, 24 in. \$33.80, \$38.20, \$42.60, \$47.00. Initials stamped without charge. Traveling Pamphlet on Request.

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the largest vote is for the Ministry of Pensions, which requires an additional £32,044,000. A million and a half is accounted for under the head of salaries, wages, and allowances—more than doubling the original estimate—the remainder being required for increased pensions, gratuities, and allowances to those who served in the forces of the Crown and their dependents. The Board of Education requires an additional £1,500,000 to be expended in grants toward the higher education of former officers, and men of like standing. The Board of Agriculture will have an additional £1,161,125, most of which is accounted for under the heading of herring fishing, and the Ministry of Transport requires £1,110,200 to meet expenditure in respect of the coastwise transport subsidy.

BRITAIN'S EXPORTS MAKE A RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—Even allowing for the increase in values during the past 12 months, British trade in November, as shown in the Board of Trade monthly returns, was extremely satisfactory. The exports were more than double those of the corresponding month of 1918 and were higher than in any former month.

The value of goods dispatched from the United Kingdom during the month was £87,110,007, compared with £43,218,879, in increase of £43,891,128, or more than 100 per cent. November's imports totaled £143,564,907, against £116,770,580 in November of last year, an increase of £26,794,327.

Every category of exports showed an improvement in November, but the largest increases were in the group of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, which showed an advance of £33,958,216. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof rose by £2,870,726, other metals and manufactures thereof by £1,316,501, machinery by £2,552,713, cotton by £9,862,047, wool by £5,384,336, leather and manufactures thereof by £1,163,864, and railway carriages and trucks, motor cars, cycles, and carts by £1,500,265.

Exports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increased £8,169,832, the greater part of this rise being in coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, which advanced by £5,248,053.

SWAMP LANDS LEASED TO OIL PROSPECTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Southern News Office
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.—Forty thousand acres of swamp lands in Pender and Duplin counties, in southeastern North Carolina, have been leased by the State Board of Education to Royal C. Remick, an oil prospector. The lands are a part of the public lands of the State and were turned over to the Department of Education several years ago. Mr. Remick has insisted for some time that the southeastern North Carolina swamp lands are rich in oil and should yield a flow comparable to the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields.



A Precious Shipment of Oriental Rugs Comes In—

Perhaps no great industry has been more affected by the War than the Oriental rug trade. Production has been greatly lessened, while the demand has increased. Thus choice specimens of Oriental rug weaving have become scarce and difficult to obtain.

Now a shipment of Oriental Rugs comes to Paine's presenting opportunities that may never occur again.

These recent arrivals are ready for selection, making Paine's collections unusually large and varied. Among them these specimens at prices considered decidedly reasonable:

Persian Savalan, 12.2x8.7—All over design in robin egg blue, with dark red border, \$450.

Antique Serapi, 12.2x8.1—Rose red ground with gold and blue borders; unusual in quality and colorings, \$475.

Persian Fereghan, 12.5x8.6—Well covered design on reseda green ground, ivory corners, rich red border, \$525.

Persian Arak, 9.7x8.0—Soft mulberry ground all over design with turquoise blue border, \$450.

Fine Sarouk, 12.8x8.10—Extra heavy and fine, a wonderful rug in every way. The beautiful design shows a medallion of old blue and gold on field of deep rose with borders in gold, dark blue and green, \$1750.

Turkey Kirman, 11.8x11.10—Turkey red field with medallion centre, green and gold border, \$350.

Turkey Kirman, 18.1x11.8—Medallion design in old blue and terra cotta, \$550.

Chinese Rug, 9.1x11.7—Old rose field with blue figures, \$350.

Mirhalli, 16.6x9.9—Medallion centre, well covered field of dull reds and greens, blue border, \$450.

Persian Mahal, 7.4x10.8—All over Persian design on rose field, tan border, \$390.

Persian Mahal, 8x11.2—Unusually thick and heavy, all over design in dark blues, \$450.

Persian Mahal, 12.2x8.5—Rose red ground with ivory and blue border, \$475.

Persian Mahal, 8.4x12.0—All over design on blue ground, soft red border, \$425.

Persian Arak, 10.7x10.6—Beautiful soft rose centre with green border, \$550.

Fereghan, 13.3x10.6—Well covered field of red, with old blue border, \$700.

Candahar, 13.4x10.0—Medallion centre of Nile green with rose border, \$185.

Kirmanshah, 14.2x10.5—Exceptional in weave, design and coloring, all over design of dark mulberry with figures and border of Persian blues and camel browns, \$1600.

Kirmanshah, 13.10x9.3—Rose Medallion, with background and borders of ivory, rose and green, \$750.

Antique Tabriz, 15.1x11.2—Very rare, also an unusually fine weave. Medallion on well covered, rich mahogany ground; borders of blues, ivories and mahogany tones, \$1750.

Sparta Rug, 15.3x9.11—Very heavy and one of the most durable of Oriental rugs. Medallion design on beautiful clear blue ground, deep border of red and brown, \$450.

Fine Silky Persians,—size about 3.6x5.6, \$95.

Fine Persian Persians,—size about 4.6x6.6, \$225.

Persian Afsharics,—very rare and desirable, about 4x6 feet, \$165.

Heavy Persian, 15.4x11.8—All over design on field of old blue with deep ivory border, \$450.

An exceptionally fine group of Kirmanshahs and Sarouks, about 4x7 ft., and many other rare specimens that experts predict may never be offered again.

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MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—London is well supplied with orchestral music at present. The Royal Philharmonic Society, the Queen's Hall Orchestra, the London Symphony Orchestra, and the New Symphony Orchestra are all engaged upon separate series of concerts. Within the last few weeks another organization has entered the field. This is the British Symphony Orchestra, composed entirely of men who have served overseas in the navy, army, or air force—100 members in all. It must not be imagined, however, that they have only taken up music since the armistice was signed. They are all highly trained musicians who became fighters at the call of their country, and they have now returned to their original profession since demobilization. The list of their names, with those of the units and the places where they served, reads like a scenario for an epic poem. Take the place names alone—Somme, Arras, Loos, Messines Ridge, Ypres, Passchendaele, Italy, Egypt, Saloniki, Gallipoli, Russia—here are a handful, picked at random from the printed page. With such a record of service it is little wonder their playing should be characterized by a great purposefulness, and their concert venture deserves to meet with success. They could not have had a better start, for on November 25 they were honored by a command performance before the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. As regards public appearances, six symphony concerts will be given by the orchestra during the course of the winter. At the concert which took place on December 12 at Queen's Hall, under the conductorship of Raymond Roze, Wagner's overture to the Mastersingers, and music from the first scene of "Tannhäuser," Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" symphony, Cyril Scott's two passacaglias on old Irish tunes, with songs by Bantock and Cyril Scott made up the program, Astra Desmond being the vocalist.

The British Symphony Orchestra is undoubtedly fine, and may easily develop superlative qualities in its playing. The volume of tone is splendid, possessing a brilliance and richness which recall the glowing orchestral color of the Lamoureux Orchestra in Paris during its most famous days. Though the British band has not yet attained that polished charm of the Parisian orchestra (in which every detail stood as clear cut as the facet of a crystal) it does possess one power which was considered the great distinction of an earlier and equally famous French orchestra—the "coup d'archet" of the concert's spirit in the eighteenth century. Throughout the evening the British Symphony Orchestra's onset at the commencement of each work was remarkably good, compelling attention on the instant, and the main sections of the music were equally well treated.

Whenever clear thinking, straightforward emotion, energy, power, and breadth of style were required the orchestra was in its element. But in the nuances of rhythm and expression, pianissimo effects, the more subtle shades of interpretation, it still has something to learn—or rather to bring to perfection—for the intention to do these was there. At present in actual performance, the orchestra seems to answer a trifle heavily to the emotional helm, and its strength is a little intractable. However, given such fine players, there is no reason why a conductor should not obtain every effect that he desires—the ultimate responsibility rests with him.

One of the rare performances of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" has just been given at Leeds in celebration of the Philharmonic Society's jubilee. No worthier work could have been chosen for the occasion, and Dr. Bairstow, the conductor, who is organist at York Minster, deserves congratulations and praise for the fine performance of this monumental work. It is not surprising that the great mass is not often heard, for it is not merely the most austere work of the later Beethoven, but is also the most austere and exacting choral work in the whole range of vocal music. No perfect performance of the mass can be looked for owing to the relative weakness of the human voice. The later Beethoven took refuge in an inner world of his own where consideration for the limits of vocal power found no place. It has been well said that a readiness for self-sacrifice is demanded of the singers who undertake to interpret this sublime work, and the Leeds chorus were fully conscious of the moral responsibility thrown upon them. What is possible of accomplishment in work on this heroic scale, the Leeds choir can perform, and the rendering was a memorable and powerful one, worthy of a great occasion. The solo parts were sung by Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Dillys Jones, Mr. Heather, and Mr. Radford.

At the last Liverpool Philharmonic Society, Mr. Adrian Boult conducted and a new overture called "The Wasp," by Vaughan Williams, was performed. This descriptive piece, as the title denotes, is of simple character without any of the complications of modern orchestral scoring, and is of the type of the "Spinning-Wheel" song of Schubert. It has a most unmistakable buzz. Mr. Adrian Boult showed himself to be one of Britain's most gifted conductors, with a modest and quiet style and obvious aim to procure nothing but artistic and genuinely musical effects. Another interesting link with the past was the appearance of Dr. Joachim's niece, who played the Brahms violin concerto on Joachim's own particular stand.

A more exciting performance was that of the previous concert when Mr. Albert Coates returned to conduct a concert in his native city. Liverpool is proud of the reputation of Mr. Coates and gave him a great reception. He, in turn, showed his high met-

tle and gave some notable renderings of the Russian composers with whose works he has such an intimate acquaintance. These included the "Procession of Princes" of Rimsky-Korsakov, "Eight Russian Folk-Songs" of Ljadov and the wonderful "Poème de l'Extase" of Scriabine, which carried the feelings of the audience to a remarkable climax of enthusiasm. Mr. Cyril Scott's two striking passacaglias on Irish airs were fittingly included in the program and still further heightened the local character of the performance, Mr. Scott being also a Liverpool man.

Concerts in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Three recitals by pianists in Boston have been of particular interest. Raymond Havens, on January 10, played a program drawn principally from the romantic school. It has been of great interest to observe Mr. Havens' artistic progress from year to year. Endowed with an ear keenly sensitive to beauty of tone and with a sure instinct for clear and delicate phrasing, Mr. Havens has wisely preserved these natural gifts, allowing them to develop gradually along natural lines. The result is that at the present time he is one of the most interesting pianists heard so far this season. His technical skill, of which he possesses an ample supply, is always subservient to the musical side of the composition in hand and although he plays as a virtuoso when occasion requires, he always contrives to play as a musician also. After all, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin, although pianists, were also and above all musicians, and their compositions should be played in a musicianly manner, a fact too often lost sight of by many who use them as a medium for personal display. Such pieces as Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" and Field's "A major nocturne," long since relegated to conservatory class rooms, take on a seemingly new beauty when played as Mr. Havens plays them. His further progress will be watched with interest.

Heinrich Gebhard, a pianist of more mature powers, played on January 13. The order of his program was a welcome departure from the usual custom. The "historical" arrangement was discarded, the more novel pieces appearing first. His playing of Debussy is to be commended for clarity and brilliancy as well as for an evident appreciation of the imaginative qualities of the music. McDowell's delicate "Rigaudon" was played ponderously and Liszt's familiar "Liebestraum" appeared gayly decked out with additions not in the original text. "Zarml" by Alexander Steinert Jr., betrays the youth and inexperience of its author in its looseness of form and vagueness of harmonic style, yet it shows promise of better things to come. "Baigneuse au Soleil" by Déodat de Séverac, was unfortunately placed immediately after the Debussy pieces, in contrast to which its colors were somewhat pale.

Lee Pattison, in his program of January 15, did not depart far from the conventional. His interpretation of Bach's chromatic-fantasia and fugue was evidently based on von Bülow's modernized edition of the work. It was a carefully thought out interpretation, though hardly an inspiring one. Bach, although the composer of the great B minor mass and the stupendous organ works, was not always in serious mood. He had his playful, fanciful, and even broadly humorous moments. Mr. Pattison in his playing

of three movements from the "Partita" seemed forgetful of this fact, thereby failing to bring out the inherent charm of these little pieces. So also was he oblivious to the coquetry and archness of Liszt's transcription of "The Maiden's Wish." Brahms' rhapsody, op. 119, was played with becoming sternness and severity, however, and Saint-Saëns' toccata, op. 111, with the requisite bravura.

Povla Frish, the exceptionally fine interpreter of modern songs, appeared in recital on January 9. The most interesting pieces on a wholly interesting program were Chausson's setting of Gautier's "La Caravane" and six poems of childhood by Moussorgski. Mme. Frish's interpretation of Chausson's difficult song was a marvel of sustained interest and intense emotion as her singing of the Moussorgski song was one of deft and vivid characterization. Moussorgski intended the music of these songs to describe the actions of the persons involved as well as to express the emotions aroused by the text, a method due to the influence of Dargomyzsky. The attempt is wholly successful but few are capable of undertaking so difficult a task as their proper interpretation. Mr. Frish, to think of what they might become in the hands of a singer of lesser rank than Mme. Frish.

Mr. Gogorza, whose art is already well-known here, again delighted us with his inimitable singing of Spanish and French songs on January 11. His diction and phrasing, his whole understanding of the singer's art, are above criticism. Olga Samoroff shared the program with him: Her reading of Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," although conventional, gave pleasure. Barbara Maurer, a singer previously unknown in this city, gave a recital on January 14. She was most successful in Debussy's "La Chœur" and Fourdrain's "Alger le Soir," in which pieces she showed herself to be a singer of considerable imaginative and emotional power.

Delius' sonata for violoncello and piano in D major was played for the first time in Boston at a MacDowell Club concert on January 14 by Ora Lathard and William Donovan. It is in one movement. Unlike many sonatas in one movement which are really made up of the conventional three or four with connecting passages, this sonata preserves the same general character throughout, with the exception of a short adagio near the end. The composer seems to have relied upon a complicated harmonic scheme to keep up the interest, but the work is rhythmically monotonous in the piano part particularly, and save for the above mentioned adagio has no distinctive character.

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RED CROSS WORK IN SCHOOLS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. LOS ANGELES, California.—That a private organization can enter the public schools and demand funds for the support of its propaganda seems incredible, but the fact that it can do so is a striking instance of how far the schools are being exploited by private interests," says a recent bulletin of the Public School Protective League.

In making this statement, the league has reference to the activities of the Red Cross in the public schools, particularly in connection with the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals to pupils. Officials of the league state that much complaint has been made to the organization by parents on the subject, and that numerous inquiries have been received relative to the compulsion being used in the collection of these funds.

"While the State Board of Education has, under the provisions of the state law relating to propaganda in the schools, forbidden the circulation of any literature of the Junior Red Cross, excepting the proclamations of President Wilson and Governor Stephens, Red Cross officials entirely ignored the school officials, and addressed their demands directly to principals, requesting them to 'ask the pupils to bring to the school their pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters with which to purchase the seals,'" says the bulletin of the protective league.

CALIFORNIA ADDS TO ITS FRUIT LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. LOS ANGELES, California.—Coachella Valley, just north of the Salton Sea, and once part of it, while comparatively small, has attracted the attention of the government because it has suc-

cessfully added a new product to the already long list of California fruits. In 1905 the Department of Agriculture gave Frederick Johnson five imported date palm offshoots from Algiers. Four have flourished, and have been in full bearing since 1913, with very large financial returns. Three experimental stations assist the growers and gather information. A cooperative association has been formed to handle the crop. Enthusiasts predict that within 10 years the value of the date crop will equal that of the citrus industry.

CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. BERKELEY, California.—One of the many organizations and movements that have recently been launched in the far west for the purpose of promoting the welfare of rural life and the volume and variety of agricultural production, is the California Farm Bureau Federation, which is a unification and correlation of the work of the farm bureaus that are now operating in practically every county of the State. This organization, which was formed recently by a convention of farm bureau representatives in this city, has laid down a definite program of rural life betterment for the coming year.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE STARTS A MILK PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SACRAMENTO, California.—By the construction of a modern dairy here, which will sell its products at "fair and legitimate prices," the Consumers League of California has struck the first decisive blow at exorbitant milk prices, said to have been established by the so-called "milk trust" of the

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Northern California Dairymen's Association. Milk will be sold at 12 cents per quart and 6 cents per pint by the new milk company, which is indorsed and financed by the Consumers League. Milk is being sold by other companies at prices ranging from 13 to 16 cents per quart. The new plant has a capacity of 1000 gallons daily, and will be enlarged as the trade increases. The management of the plant announces that by utilizing all by-products, and reducing waste to a minimum, it will soon be able to reduce the price to 11 or 10 cents a quart, and still make a reasonable profit.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF CEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian department, United States Army, has received from Washington, District of Columbia, authorization to loan to the territorial government from army stores such cement as is now needed for the continuation of construction work. Various territorial projects have been held up due to cement shortage occasioned by the stevedores' strike in San Francisco, California.

FLEET MAIL FLIGHT FROM SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California.—Navy seaplane F5L, attached to the squadron of the Pacific air detail, has successfully completed a specially fleet mail flight between this station and San Pedro. The round trip was made in two hours and 25 minutes. Lieut. Rutledge Irvine and Ensign Andrew Crinkley of the U. S. S. Arcostoonk were in charge, and were accompanied by eight other officers as passengers and for the purpose of observation and instruction. Report of the trip will be made officially to the department, when decision may be made to establish the service as a regular mail route.

CITY NEEDS NEW DWELLINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PORTLAND, Maine.—Although 120 dwelling houses, including apartments, tenement houses and stores with dwellings were erected in the city of Portland in 1919 the supply did not begin to meet the demand. There was a grand total of 361 new buildings erected in Portland during the year.

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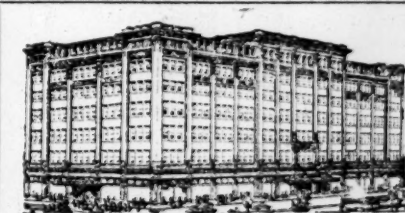
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JAPANESE POLICY IN THE PACIFIC

Australian Authority Says Japan
"Studying Developments From
Point of View of Possession"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Australia must keep her eye on the Pacific, is the warning given by a well-recognized authority on the question, the editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, C. Brunsdon Fletcher, author of "The New Pacific" and "The Problem of the Pacific."

Japan, he urges, is undoubtedly studying developments from the point of view of possession; not for the benefit of others but for her own trade and industrial needs. It, therefore, behooves Australia to be awake to her own duty.

When Mr. Fletcher visited Adelaide recently he was interviewed on the question which has had his close and critical attention for many years. He says he is profoundly impressed with the importance of the Pacific Ocean as a great highway and the need for Australia being ready for the immense development which must take place shortly. Japan is energetically on the alert. Mr. Fletcher remarked that only a few days previously he had read a letter which had been received in Australia from an Englishman who had just gone to Japan. This man had been particularly struck by the manner in which Japan was dealing with the natives of the Marshall Islands. Some of the chiefs had been taken to Japan and shown around by selected officials. Japan was handling the Marshall Islands with a thoroughness and efficiency which made a great object lesson for Australia.

"Anyone who takes up the last Japanese Year Book," said Mr. Fletcher, "will see that schools established in the Marshall Islands are not temporary but are there for all time. All the Japanese influence in these islands is directed to persuade the natives that Japan is there to guard them and to help them to develop their country."

"One very serious difficulty arises, or will arise, in connection with the mandates given to the Commonwealth by the Peace Conference. Australia will have to consider her large responsibility and she must have men specially trained and of administrative ability. They will have to deal, not only with the natives but with the problem of the development of the German territories that will be taken over."

"Looking further afield, and taking the Pacific as a whole, one realizes that the Empire would be very much stronger if some system could be devised by which the control everywhere would be unified. The Colonial Office, undoubtedly, would like to see this evolved in some system of island federation, and among the white population of the Pacific there is more than a doubt about the advisableness of giving Australia any further control over groups already flying the British flag. Our strikes, unquestionably, have affected the food supply of the white population in the islands, and made it extremely difficult for them to carry on plantation and other work. Prices have advanced and the people who look to us for the comforts of life have been left in the lurch."

AUSTRALIANS SEE A NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In the new industrial era which seems to be dawning in Australia the Commonwealth Arbitration Court is receiving short shrift from many critics. W. A. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, and until recently acting Prime Minister, is not a defender of the court. Speaking in support of the alteration to the Australian Constitution, which will give the government increased industrial powers, he said:

"The Commonwealth Arbitration Court at present is practically a broken machine. Not only the employers, but the unions also, are disheartened by the long delays and the expense. An industrial dispute very often demands immediate treatment, and a machine that cannot move because it is clogged with work or impeded by technicalities will not heal trouble but make it. The Federal Ministry is asking for powers, limited both in extent and in duration, to enable it to devise a more effective and practicable machine."

It will be remembered, in explanation of Mr. Watt's remarks, that one of the planks of the Nationalist Government at the federal elections was a Commonwealth Industrial Court in place of the present Arbitration Court; the new court to have one Commonwealth judge and two or more state judges, and to be a final industrial court of appeal. Commonwealth and state industrial councils are also intended.

FRENCH VIEW UPON AMERICAN SENATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an article in the "Avenir," Jacques Bainville sets forth the situation created by the attitude of the United States Senate, and it may interest American readers to learn the opinion of one of the most competent political writers in France on the subject.

Mr. Bainville declares the situation to be grave and paradoxical. The Peace has been battered to pieces by the Senate in Washington, whilst it has been ratified by Germany and by France, Great Britain, and Italy. What, then, is the situation that the opposition of the American Senate has created for a work (which is above all that of President Wilson) for France and her European allies?

The formally expressed desire of the Senate at Washington is, above

all, to disengage or at least to limit the responsibilities of the United States, and their participation in the maintenance of order as established by Peace. The reservations proposed by the Commission of Foreign Affairs and adopted by the Senate all tend to affirm the liberty of the United States in relation to the affairs of the rest of the world, and principally those of Europe. It is clear that if the United States decline the costly honor of "maintaining the territorial frontiers and the present political independence of all the members of the League against all aggressors," the basic idea of a mutual guarantee vanishes.

Mr. Bainville, however, believes that a compromise is possible. It remains to be determined, he says, on what basis an arrangement might be established between the two opposed groups of the Senate, and which one would make the most concessions.

Meanwhile the treaty with Germany must be applied. It is impossible to wait indefinitely before entering on peace.

PROPOSED STATISTICS MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England—A ministry of statistics was advocated by G. H. Knibbs, an eminent authority on statistics, in the course of a paper on "Statistics and National Destiny," read before the Royal Colonial Institute recently. One would hardly associate a prosaic statistical record with national destiny, Mr. Knibbs said, and he then proceeded to show that statistics had a very powerful influence on national life. In days gone by, he continued, monarchs counted their riches and the extent of their trade, and used the results as an indication of their power. The same thing should be done now, in order that they might ascertain their place in world affairs. The scale of losses in the war was such that the credit of the future had to be hypothecated, relying upon future production transcending the needs of the moment. Some seemed to think that they might repudiate their debt, but that was no real escape and would lead to serious consequences. State interference in this matter was as necessary as it was inevitable, if they were to prosper. Pleading for a ministry or department whose whole duty it would be to attend to statistics, Mr. Knibbs said the effort to create a body of national statistics could not be made a side line of any department. There should be a department of statistics, to keep a record of all matters relating to population, trade, and wealth.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England—According to a supplementary estimate recently issued, the estimated amount payable to the Ministry of Munitions for rolling stock (including road vehicles) constructed for the Ministry's use and to be transferred to the Ministry of Transport is £5,320,000. The deficit is explained in a note—on railway working in respect of 1919-20 is now estimated at £45,000,000. The sums actually paid during the year include, however, amounts in respect of deficits of prior years, payments for lost ships special (war) railway diversion works and expenses in connection with government lorries lent to railway companies under the traffic emergency dock congestion scheme. Allowing for these services, there is estimated to be a saving of approximately £10,000,000 in the original estimate of £60,000,000 on railway agreements, of which saving £53,319,990 is applied to meet new expenditure.

KARL RADEK MADE MEDIATOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Karl Radek, the prominent member of the Russian Bolshevik Government, who, together with Leon Trotsky, represented the Russian Government at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, came to Berlin in February, 1918. He had been forbidden admittance by the German Government, but appeared quite unexpectedly at the Spartacus Congress. After the riots of March last he was arrested and charged with sedition. The German investigation undoubtedly showed that he was an agitator and a propagandist for Bolshevism in Germany, but the results of the trial have not been published. He has, however, been released, and returned to Russia, where he has been appointed mediator in the peace negotiations between Russia and Lettland.

JAPANESE CABINET POLICY CONDEMNED

Opposition Party Calls for Impeachment Action on Ground
That Continued Existence Is
Against Interests of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned here on Monday that the Opposition Party in Japan, of which Viscount Kato is the head, has passed resolutions strongly condemning the Administration and calling for the impeachment of the Cabinet.

Declaring that the continued existence of the present Cabinet was against the interests of the State, the meeting pledged itself to an effort to bring about its speedy downfall. Foreign and domestic blunders are laid at the door of the government, which is accused of "a deplorable lack of sincerity and given to adopting makeshift policies."

"The failure of the present government in connection with the Peace Conference has given the nation cause for general indignation," it was asserted. "Its blundering at the conference has resulted in the loss of national prestige in many directions. For one thing, it led to the rise of the anti-Japanese movement in China, and at no time were the Sino-Japanese relations more markedly alienated than at present. The China policy of the present government has been, on the whole, mistaken and inopportune, a fact which threatens Japan's special position in the East. The incompetence of the authorities has been the means of creating misunderstanding in the minds of the powers concerning Japan, culminating in placing this country in a disadvantageous position internationally. The government has no fixed policy toward Siberia, and it has failed to make the reasons for the Siberian expedition fully known to the Nation and the world. One result of this is that the voice of complaint is often heard among the Japanese people about the expedition. The country's diplomacy has fallen to the depth of impotence."

In regard to domestic affairs it was stated:

"The prices of commodities go up without limit, and the national living is most seriously menaced. This, coupled with changing ideas of the Nation, is causing grave disturbances in the popular mind. In spite of this regrettable state of affairs, the present government entirely fails to take any appropriate measures. Its attention is exclusively directed to the formulation of policies on matters of minor importance, oblivious of greater issues claiming its urgent attention. "There is no length to which the present Cabinet does not go in order to maintain power. It makes no scruple of utilizing the state machinery for the attainment of party objects. Nothing, indeed, can be more injurious to the growth of constitutional government in Japan than this attitude on the part of the present government."

The declaration closed with the statement: "Our party is aware of the gravity of the situation at home and abroad, and is convinced that it is its duty to save the situation. Acting upon this conviction, the present general meeting of the members has been arranged for the purpose of impeaching the present Cabinet for its maladministration, with the ultimate object of bringing about a reform of the political situation. It is our desire that all people sharing our views should come forward and make common cause with us for the attainment of the object we have in view."

TRADING WITH GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England—It was decided at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Seed Trade Association, held recently, to rescind a resolution, passed a year ago, the terms of which banned trading with enemy countries for a period of five years. G. P. Miln, the president of the association, said that there was evidence already that other competing countries were trading with Germany, and it was certain that German seeds were percolating through

to British markets. He had been in Denmark and Sweden, and had been impressed by the fact that during the war, when those countries had been unable to obtain supplies of rye grass from the north of Ireland, they had commenced cultivation on their own account and were now competitors in the world's market in particular products. They were prepared to trade with enemy countries, and unless British traders looked after their own interests they would meet with very severe competition throughout the whole of Europe. A proposal to rescind the resolution was carried by a large majority.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London News Office

LONDON, England—Theo Mayer presided at a dinner given by the South African students of the London Hospital recently, and amongst those present were Lord and Lady Selborne, R. A. Blankenberg (acting High Commissioner for South Africa) and A. Canham (Trade Commissioner for the Union).

J. Rousseau spoke of the responsibility of white men in South Africa in regard to the natives. The conflict of

color, he said, was one of the greatest problems that the world would soon have to face, and it was a task for the undivided "spiritual" and moral energies of the two white races, in fact, the union of the two races could be cemented in the search for a solution of the native problem.

The chairman announced that a South African students' club was being formed in London as a memorial to General Botha.

Lord Selborne, referring to the League of Nations, said a fresh responsibility had evolved for the British Empire, in helping on the creation of the League. It had been criticized,

but he did not believe that the ideal was impossible. Under the League South Africa had an equal responsibility with Great Britain. South Africans were responsible for their own development unfettered, unhampered, and unhindered. He had a great respect for the passionate attachment to the republican ideal which existed in the hearts of many Afrikaners. Everything was to be said, however, for a constitutional monarchy which, although it was beset by the perils of autocracy, as was shown by the ruin and chaos in Central Europe, yet on the other hand gave a sense of unity which no republic could do.

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Every Rug is guaranteed as to authenticity and wearing quality.

1,200 Pairs of

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suitable for present or early spring wear (in combination with the fashionable spats) will be placed on sale on Monday

at the remarkably low prices of

\$8.75 & 10.75 per pair

The sizes are not complete in all styles, but practically all sizes may be found in the assortment.

(Madison Avenue section, Second Floor)

An Important Sale of

Girls' Washable Frocks

will be held on Monday

These Frocks (sizes 6 to 14 years) are prettily made of chambray, gingham and other cotton materials, and are variously priced

at \$3.75, 4.85 & 5.90

(Girls' Department, Second Floor)

The New Year's Second Sale

of

American-made Underwear

will take place on Monday and Tuesday

In addition to the special assortments there will be many styles, taken from the regular stock at reduced prices.

LINGERIE MATERIALS

Nightrobes	\$1.10, 1.95, 2.90 to 10.75
Envelopes	1.45, 1.90, 3.50 to 7.90
Chemises	1.45, 2.90
Combinations	1.90, 2.90, 3.95
Petticoats	2.95, 4.90
Drawers	1.45, 1.75
Corset Covers	65c., 95c., 1.95
Pajamas	1.95, 2.25

SUPERIOR SILK MATERIALS

Nightrobes	\$7.85, 8.75, 12.50, 16.75
Envelopes	3.90, 4.90 to 8.75
Camisoles	1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Sacques	5.75, 8.75, 10.50
Bloomers	4.90
Drawers	3.90

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(some of these prices are subject to tax)

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EVEN BREAK IN
FIRST ROUND

Patterson Defeats Lowe and Kingscote Beats Anderson in the Davis Tennis Cup Singles

Year	Winnor	W. L.
1900—United States	3	0
1901—United States	3	2
1902—United States	3	2
1903—United States	4	1
1904—United States	5	0
1905—United States	5	0
1906—United States	5	0
1907—United States	3	2
1908—United States	3	2
1909—United States	3	2
1910—United States	3	2
1911—United States	3	2
1912—United States	3	2
1913—United States	3	2
1914—United States	3	2

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Friday)—The British Isles and Australasia broke even here today in the first round of the Davis cup lawn tennis matches for the world's team championship. G. L. Patterson, the Australian racquet star, defeated his British opponent, the veteran A. H. Lowe, three out of four sets by scores of 6-4, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2. In the other singles match Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscote won from the youthful Australian expert Anderson, in straight sets at 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

Play will continue today and Monday with two singles and one doubles match still to be decided. The conditions of the Davis cup matches call for four singles and one doubles match, with the winner to capture three of the five contests.

Australasia is the defending nation, having won the international trophy from the United States at Forest Hills, New York, during the matches of 1914. The British Isles won the right to challenge the present holders by winning the preliminary round from France, Belgium, and South Africa during the summer of 1919.

MICHIGAN OPENS
AGAINST INDIANA

Wolverines Expect to Make a Good Showing in Intercollegiate Conference Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—University of Michigan will open its third season of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball when it meets Indiana University here tonight. The Wolverines, hardened by a long series of preliminary games, are confident of a successful start. While the Hoosiers are said to possess a veteran team, Michigan, too, has never had better basketball material.

W. B. Rea '22 and W. P. Henderson '22, forwards, furnish the offensive power of the Wolverine quintet. Rea, particularly, is both a brilliant and a dependable basket-shooter. He is very fast and very aggressive, and seems to have an unusual knack for caging the ball from any part of the court. Henderson, who is a former member of a champion Detroit High School team, plays a consistent game. He is very accurate on short shots.

E. J. Dunn '22, has clinched the center position. He is tall and strong, and exceptionally active for his size. R. R. Wilson '21, J. G. Williams '21, R. S. Pearce '22, E. E. Ruzicka '21, Benjamin Weiss '21, and Capt. R. O. Rychener '21, are all candidates for guard. The fact that the captain is not sure of his place on the team is strong evidence of the caliber of his competitors.

ASSOCIATION CLUB
OWNERS OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs contemplating a highly successful season, the club owners at a meeting here extended the club player limit from 16 to 18 men, not including the manager. Another indication of the expected boom in league baseball was shown by consideration of the plan to resume the old-time game season of 153 contests, instead of 154 games. The two major leagues last summer played only 140 games.

T. J. Hickey, of this city, whose three-year term as president of the association had expired, was reelected for three years, and J. W. Norton of the St. Paul club was elected as vice-president. Hickey's reelection means that he will handle the duties of the treasurer and secretaryship as well. The executive offices will be retained in Chicago.

The first move of the club owners was to admit the new members of the circuit officially. These newcomers were Otto Borchert of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and W. C. Smith of Indianapolis. Manager Hendricks of Indianapolis also was admitted to the meeting, as he now is a stockholder in the club.

CLYDE AMME ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Clyde Amme '22 of Boone was elected captain of the Drake University football team for 1920 at a banquet given for members of the 1919 varsity and freshman players Thursday night. Amme is a two-year man, having played with the Drake teams of 1917 and 1919. He was in the service in 1918. Last fall he played tackle, but before that was a center. He is a freshman in the law college, having changed his course after taking two years of liberal arts. A. G. Lamar '20, captain of the 1919 Drake basketball squad, was reelected to lead this year's quintet.

SOUTHERN CLUB TO
ENTER POWER BOAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Southern Yacht Club will be a contender in the American Power Boat Association gold challenge cup races this year, and will build a speed boat, "Miss New Orleans," as its entry in these international contests, to compete with "Miss Detroit" and the other fast boats of the country. This was decided at the annual meeting of the organization when a committee was appointed to obtain bids on the construction of the boat, with the understanding that a minimum of \$10,000 is to be expended on her. P. S. Benedict was reelected commodore.

FAST HOCKEY
TEAM AT YALE

Elis Expect to Make a Strong Showing in Series With Harvard Which Starts Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—With the best material ever and a famous Canadian player coaching, the Yale varsity hockey team is expected to make a brilliant record this winter in its series with Harvard, which starts tonight at the Arena in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Despite the fact that the Elis have been handicapped by not having an indoor rink in which to practice, Coach Talbot Hunter has developed a very fast team from the 30 men who reported to him for practice at the start of the season.

In this squad of 30 there were nine of last year's squad. They were Capt. D. S. Ingalls '20, captain last year as well as this; Robert Carson '21; J. W. Sargent '20; L. E. Foster '21; N. J. Smith '20; C. W. Williams Jr. '20; D. P. Welles '20; D. R. Wilson '20; M. A. Oakes '20; and G. S. Walker '19. Besides these B. L. Lawrence '20; S. F. Martin '20; and P. D. Schriber '20 of the 1920 championship team, and Dudley Olcott '22 of the 1922 freshman team have returned.

On account of conditions the players could do little work until December 27 when 17 picked men assembled at Lake Placid, New York, where they practiced for two days. Then 12 men were chosen for a Canadian trip, the first extensive tour to be made by an American college hockey team through Canada. At Hamilton, Ontario, the Elis were defeated 10 to 5 by the Tigers who were the amateur champions of Canada last year. They lost again on the following evening to Queen's University at Kingston, this time, however, by the closer score of 8 to 7. The next two games resulted in victories. The Brockville Hockey Club and Saint Michael's College at Toronto were defeated, 7 to 4 and 3 to 2 respectively. The last game in Buffalo against Welland resulted in a 5-1 defeat.

The showing was quite remarkable in view of the tremendous handicaps which the team had to face. There was little preliminary practice. Five games on five successive nights were played against five of the strongest teams in the Ontario Association, which is composed of the best amateur teams to be found among the Canadian universities and hockey clubs. All the games were played according to Canadian rules, which call for only six men instead of seven, and for three periods of 20 minutes each instead of two periods.

Two measures of importance were the outcome of a recent meeting of the Yale, Harvard, and Princeton hockey representatives. The first is the arrangement of an intercollegiate league schedule among the "big three"; the second, the adoption of the Canadian six-man team system with minor changes. The latter innovation is believed to be a decided advance in the development of intercollegiate hockey. The radical changes include the six-man team, a new substitution rule, and three 15-minute periods instead of two 20-minute periods. None of these rules have previously governed in the United States play. The new method makes the game much faster, particularly in a small rink, by preventing crowded corners. It also has advantages from the point of view of the player as well as of the observer.

In every game of the Canadian trip, the first team line-up consisted of the following men: Captain Ingalls, Walker, Wilson, Smith, Carson, and Lawrence. Undoubtedly these men will represent the university in the final games.

BROWN HAS EASY TIME

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—

Brown University's wrestling team defeated Tufts College here Thursday night, 20 to 7. Only one fall and one decision was obtained by the victors in seven matches. The work of Capt. S. H. Shefelman '21 and B. L. Sturtevant '22 was outstanding.

REVERSE FINDING ON FULLER

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The National Baseball Commission yesterday reversed a finding promulgated several days ago declaring player Wheeler Fuller a free agent, and awarded title to the player to the Waterbury (Connecticut) club.

SERVATIUS TO
MEET BRUSSEL

These Two Players Face Each Other Monday Night for Class C Amateur Billiard Title

CLASS C AMATEUR 142 BALKLINE BILLIARD STANDINGS

	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
S. M. Brussel	4	2	26	.750
L. A. Servatius	4	2	26	.600
F. W. Boyd	3	3	34	.500
J. R. Langdon	3	3	31	.600
J. A. Neustadt	3	3	30	.500
J. R. Johann	3	3	25	.400
C. J. Steinbugler	1	5	23	.200

NEW YORK, New York—L. A. Servatius and S. M. Brussel will meet in Brooklyn Monday night to decide the United States National Class C amateur 142 balkline billiard championship title of 1920. The regular championship tournament came to a close Thursday night when J. A. Neustadt, 1919 champion, defeated F. W. Boyd in the last game of the final round-robin and left Servatius and Brussel tied for first place with four victories and two defeats to the credit of each.

Neustadt played brilliant billiards in his final match with Boyd. He ran out his 150 points in 29 innings, giving him the high average of 5-29. During this time Boyd ran up only 84 points for an average of 2-26-29. Neustadt had a high run of 27 while the best Boyd could do in this line was 11. The match by innings follows:

J. A. Neustadt—0 1 27 18 7 3 0 1	14 10 1 3 0 0 2 12 0 7 11 1 1 2 12
—5 6-29	—8-150. High run—27. Average—5-29.
F. W. Boyd—0 2 10 11 3 0 1 2 0	2 5 1 4 0 1 3 4 4 3 4 5 1 4 1 6 0 0
—8-4. High run—11. Average—2-26-29.	

SOLDIERS TAKE
TO BASKETBALL

This Sport Became Very Popular in the French and English Armies During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—According to J. E. Raycroft, chairman of the basketball rules committee, and physical director of Princeton University, basketball was played by more than 600 teams organized among soldiers of the American expeditionary forces, and these teams displayed "a standard of clever, continuous, fast play which will put our very best college teams on their mettle."

In a recent interview on the popularity of the game in the service, he said, "Followers of basketball have every reason to be highly gratified at the important part the game occupied in the training and recreation of the American army in the camps, both in this country and abroad. It is known that as many as 600 teams were organized in some of the training camps, and that hundreds of others were organized in the armies in France and Germany to play through the schedules for the American expeditionary forces championship."

"These teams have set a high standard of clever, continuous fast play, and regard for the game, that will put our very best college teams on their mettle. Above all, was their wonderfully good sportsmanship. The result is that the game has gained immensely in popularity."

"It is interesting to note that the French soldiers were very enthusiastic about the game, and many teams were organized among these soldiers. There has never been cleaner, faster basketball than the series played in Paris by our soldiers. Interest among the British was even more marked than among the French. One of our crack teams, by special invitation from the commanding officer, toured some of the English camps and met with great success in introducing the game to the English soldiers. Altogether, the game has gained greatly by its popularity in the army."

DARTMOUTH NAMES
BASEBALL DATES

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Followers of Dartmouth College baseball are much pleased with the schedule which has been arranged for the coming spring and despite the debarring of J. T. Murphy '22, the star pitcher, the Green expects to make a fine showing on the diamond.

There are 23 games on the schedule and 10 of them are to be played at home. One of the features of the schedule is the contest with the University of California, which will play here June 3. Three new teams appear on the schedule, Fordham, Norwich and Rutgers being given dates for the first time. The schedule follows:

April 20—Fordham University at New York.
May 1—Yale University at New Haven;
5—Harvard University at Cambridge; 6—Boston College at Boston; 7—Tufts College at Medford; 8—Amherst College at Hanover; 12—Brown University at Hanover; 14—Columbia University at Hanover; 15—University of Pennsylvania at Hanover; 18—Rutgers University at Hanover; 19—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 21—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 22—Brown University at Providence; 25—Norwich University at Hanover; 28—Amherst College at Amherst; 29—Columbia University at New York; 31—Tufts College at Worcester.

June 3—University of California at Hanover; 4—Tufts College at Hanover; 5—Princeton University at Princeton; 9—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Hanover; 12—Williams College at Williamstown; 22—University of Vermont at Hanover.

COLUMBIA WRESTLERS WIN

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Columbia University wrestling team in a fast meet defeated Princeton University here Thursday night, 17 points to 14.

WISCONSIN HAS
TWO VETERANS

Capt. P. P. Rudy and William Stemmler Are Expected to Win Many Points for Badgers in Conference Swimming Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Only two experienced men will be in the running for places on the University of Wisconsin swimming team this year. Coach J. C. Steinauer is working with a large squad, which has shown a number of good individual performers, but whose all-round powers will remain unknown until competition with other strong teams starts.

P. P. Rudy '20 "W," captain of the team, and William Stemmler '20 "W," who had the experience of Conference training to the otherwise new squad, Rudy has been a star in the 40-yard and 100-yard swim during two past seasons. He is again in good form and is counted on by the Badgers as a player in any meet. Stemmler has also been a regular for two years with success in the breast-stroke events against conference stars of the past.

Outside of these two men the field is limited to those who are expected to show up in good form, but who have never had an opportunity to meet opponents on other conference teams. They have been practicing consistently under Coach Steinauer since the opening of college.

In all of the events except diving, Wisconsin will have a balanced team. The diving is as yet undeveloped. The 40-yard swim has Rudy, M. J. Bach '21, C. E. Rieck '21, L. G. Haldeman '20, and F. C. Davies '22. Of these men Rudy, Bach, and Rieck are the most experienced.

For the 100-yard swim there are Rudy, Malmaden, Rieck, J. G. Elder '21, J. J. Lamboly '22, and J. M. Logie '21. Elder is a man to be reckoned with this season in practically every event he enters.

In the 100-yard breast-stroke is Stemmler, R. H. Frederick '20, P. P. Meyer '21, and R. H. Petersen '21. The 200-yard back-stroke has S. D. Peterson '22, Petersen, Frederick, and Mayer. Elder, Lamboly, and Logie are the contenders in the 220-yard swim. J. P. Krumm '20, J. L. Brader '22, and Elder are out for the plunges. C. P. Kidder '20 and Elder are showing best form in diving.

With his big squad of men, Coach Steinauer expects to have a team in shape for preliminary meets and for the first conference meet. The schedule follows:

February 14—University of Wisconsin at Illinois; 28—University of Wisconsin at Northwestern.

March 6—University of Chicago at Wisconsin; 19—Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference meet at Evanston.

DARTMOUTH CLUB IS
WINNER BY 7-3 SCORE

BOSTON HOCKEY LEAGUE

Harvard Club	1	0	1.000	h
Dartmouth Club	1	0	1.000	s
Boston Athletic Asso..	0	1	.000	l
Yankee Division Club..	0	1	.000	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Dartmouth Club sextet, playing its initial contest in the Boston Hockey League last night, defeated the team comprised of "Yankee Division" players by a 7 to 3 score. The game was not up to the standard heretofore set at the Arena, a fact due perhaps to the newness of the competitors, the other league members having played frequently with outside teams.

The first goal of the contest was made in less than a quarter of a minute's time on a pass, at the face-off, from Murphy to Mason, who skated directly to his opponents' net. The Dartmouth Club added two more to its total, and held the former soldiers scoreless during the first period. Wholley was the first to register for the Yankee Division, he breaking through early in the second half. This was followed by a second goal for the service men, made in a peculiar manner when Holden, the Dartmouth Club goal-tender, involuntarily pushed the disk—which lay still—into his own net. Thereafter the winners retained their advantage. The summary:

Dartmouth Club Yankee Division Club
Holmes, Iw. F. W. Trainer
Murphy, C. C. Sands
Mason, Bower, rw. W. Wholley
Tuck, cp. P. Howe
Murchie, p. G. Healey
Holden, g. E. Gilles
Score—Dartmouth Club 7, Yankee Division Club 3. Goals—Holmes 2, Murphy 2, Bower 2, Mason for Dartmouth Club; Wholley, Holden, Healey for Yankee Division. Referee—G. W. Watson. Time—20m. halves.

HICKEY RENAMED AS
ASSOCIATION HEAD

CHICAGO, Illinois—At the annual meeting of the club owners of the American Association, Thursday, T. J. Hickey was reelected president for a term of three years, following which, action was taken on the adoption of the 1920 playing schedule. A season of 154 games is believed to be most generally favored.

In addition to the usual award of a pennant, the champion St. Paul club will be presented with a silver trophy. A trade was executed between St. Paul and the Cleveland American League club, Pitcher Niehaus being sent to the majors for Pitcher Fred Coumbe and a cash consideration.

CROSS STAYS AT MAINE

ORONO, Maine—Monte Cross has been reelected coach of the University of Maine baseball team. It will be his fifth season in the position.

BIARRITZ GOLF
COURSE POPULAR

Starting as a Winter One It Is Now Used by Visitors the Year Round

By The Christian Science Monitor special golf correspondent

BIARRITZ, France—The Biarritz Golf Club has passed through some difficult times in recent years, but has survived them well. Lieutenant-Colonel Finlay, the new secretary, speaks highly of the prospects for the present season and evidently not without reason. At its beginning the course was meant to be only a winter one, for the pleasure of British and American visitors, but in recent years the number of summer visitors desiring to play upon it—these consisting of an increasing extent of French and Spanish people, who appear to be taking to the game with enthusiasm—has gone up so much that it has been necessary to keep it open all the year round.

Besides the main course there is one of nine holes specially reserved for ladies, and another point is that there is here quite a remarkably large staff of professionals who are engaged continually in teaching the game to the novices. The chief professional is a Scottish player, J. Anderson, but there are here also four eminent French professionals. One of them is Jean Cassiat, who has won the championship of France and done well in the British open championship; another is the famous Yves Bomboudiac; a third is E. Lafitte, and a fourth is Maurice Daugé, a strongly built man who some years ago in a French event achieved notoriety for the fact that he was driving his ball past that of James Braid, who in those days was considered to be the longest driver in existence.

Judged upon the highest American standards, the course, as one may suppose, is not a great one, any more than any other course in southern Europe, with all its climatic difficulties, is really great. But if architecturally it has its faults, it is anyhow a course with remarkable character, and some of its features are world famous. Players in California, China, and Australia have heard of the "Cliff" hole as it is called, and have hoped that some time they might see it. When they first gaze upon it they do so in awe, and play upon it with varying degrees. If there were such a hole on any British or American course it would be at once condemned and something else substituted for it, but there even the most fastidious Anglo-Saxon player would as soon think of condemning the sunshine as this strange piece of golf, which is approached with suppressed excitement.

The hole has really most faults, the chief of which is that it is a short hole, and is hardly anything more than a trick golf. And yet it must be added that skill and the best of it is needed in the playing, and it is a hole that cannot be played by fluky shots. The teeing ground is on a low level and a matter of some 50 yards from the bottom of a cliff with a vertical face, which cliff is some 40 yards in height. On the level, at the top of the cliff, is grassy ground, and about a dozen yards from the edge of the cliff the putting green begins. That dozen yards, marked by a line of wire, is prohibited ground, and a ball that only just reaches the top and stays within this territory has to be played again. There are difficulties all around the green, but netting and palisading save the player from most of them. It is a queer hole; it would hardly be tolerated at any other place than Biarritz, but there it is admired, and played with delight.

The course in general is as if it were divided into three parts. There is a level part to begin with, and then the players drive down into low land by the edge of the sea and play up to a most picturesque corner near the lighthouse, this part of the course being called the "Chambre d'Amour." At the thirteenth, which is the cliff hole, the player ascends to the high ground again and so continues to the end.

Shortly before the war began there were great schemes on foot for the construction of another course at Biarritz, the municipality being considerably interested. Land was secured, and something was done in the way of designing the round, but the war interfered with the scheme.

WESLEYAN FOOTBALL DATES

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—Wesleyan University's football schedule for next fall not only provides for resumption of relations with Trinity College but brings New York University here for the first time for a game. The dates are:

October 2—Rhode Island State College at Middletown; 9—Trinity College at Middletown; 16—New York University at Middletown; 23—Columbia University at New York; 30—University of Rochester at Rochester.

November 6—Amherst College at Middletown; 13—Williams College at Williamstown; 20, Bowdoin College at Boston.

KANSAS ELECTS NETTLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—G. E. Nettles '21 tackle, was elected captain of the 1920 University of Kansas football team at the annual football banquet. A. C. Lomborg '21, end and captain of the basketball team, was the only other candidate. Captain-Elect Nettles received a discharge last March after spending a year in the engineering corps of the army at Washington Barracks, Washington, District of Columbia.

CORINTHIANS MEET
PROFESSIONAL TEAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—The famous amateur association football team, the Corinthians, have resumed their meetings with professional teams after a lapse of five years. They started by meeting Tottenham Hotspurs, at White Hart Lane, on December 15, and were defeated by 4 goals to 1. The professional team was a strong one and the combination between their forward and halfback lines proved too good for the Corinthian defense. Though defeated four times, N. V. C. Turner played a really good game in goal, but the backs could not hold the Spurs forwards. C. Wilson opened the professionals' score by dodging between the backs and driving the ball straight into the net. From this point the Spurs were always just a little the better side and the forwards were generally busy in the Corinthian half. H. Ashton shot the amateur's goal after a delightful run in which he defeated the halves, backs, and goalkeeper "on his own."

On the same date, the Yorkshire Amateurs, whose headquarters are at Leeds, were defeated on their own ground by Sheffield University, 3 goals to 2.

BELGIUM AND ITALY
WIN FENCING EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Italian, Belgian, and British swordsmen met in team and individual fencing contests recently held at the Holborn Stadium in London, Belgium taking the team events in sabers and foils, Italy the individual contests with the same weapons.

Though Great Britain failed to win any of the events, the team put up a good fight in the sabers, only losing by 5 matches to 4, the last encounter, the deciding one, between W. W. Marsh and Mr. Cragh, going to the latter, 8 points to 6.

With the foils, Belgium won very easily by 8 victories to 1. Major Willoughby, Major Henson-Cooke, and P. G. Doyle, represented Great Britain, and Mr. de Montigny, V. Willems, and Mr. Lorrain constituted the Belgian team. Major Willoughby scored the only victory for Great Britain, this being against Mr. Lorrain by 5 hits to 3.

Nado Nadi, the Olympic games champion, won both the sabers and the foils in the individual competitions, his brother Aldo Nadi taking second place.

BELFAST DEFEATS NATIONAL

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—A rugby football game between Queen's University, Belfast, and the National University of Dublin, was played in Belfast, December 20. The Belfast Gownsmen proved irresistible, and the visitors, who have been doing very well in the capital, were defeated 13 points to 0. The scoring was made up of 2 goals and 1 try, scored by William Warwick, J. B. O'Neill and James Thompson. The major points were registered by Ernest Mayne, who kicked two beautiful goals and just missed a third.

THREE-CUSHION TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—January 26 has been set for the beginning of the United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship which is to be held at the Chicago Athletic Association. Ten entries is to be the limit of the field and these will be sent from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Chicago. Three Chicago clubs, and possibly a fourth one, will be represented. The tournament will be in charge of a committee composed of G. B. Dryden of the Chicago Athletic Association, president of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players; Herman Hollscher of the Chicago Athletic Association, and W. T. Thompson of the Illinois Athletic Club. Last year's tournament was won by Arthur Newman of Brooklyn, New York.

CONFERENCE WRESTLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Arrangements have just been completed by the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association representatives for the return of gymnastics as a minor sport, according to Coach A. J. Schuetzner of the University of Illinois.

O'NEILL COACH AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, New York—F. J. O'Neill, for the past three years advisory football coach at Syracuse University, has been appointed as head coach of the Columbia University eleven.

Civilians Buy Army Raincoats

Direct From Government Contractors

THE PEERLESS CO., Dept. 320, 80 Branford Place, Newark, N. J. \$8.50

will ship, postpaid, insured, to you direct on receipt of \$8.50. The one type of Raincoat both waterproof and sanitary. The result of two years' experimentation by army experts. Made strictly to government specifications of government approved cloth, guaranteed durable and fast color. No wet can get through—hermetically cemented, storm-proof collar with storm-proof tab, interfitting fly front, adjustable fastenings around wrists, side pockets with additional slit to reach inside clothing without opening coat. Back is sanitariously ventilated, concealed by duplex yoke, giving cap effect. Because the war ended unexpectedly and military requirements ceased, civilians may buy these government approved raincoats far below actual value. \$10.00

OFFICERS' DOUBLE—With inverted pleated down back; belt all around BREASTED MODELS—with buckles; convertible collar; outside patch buttons. Retailing during war for

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDFull Realization of the Strained
Credit Situation Not Yet Ap-
parent—European Borrowings
and Export Trade

It is apparent that many people of the financial world either do not realize the strained credit situation, or are deliberately ignoring it. Those who have been carried away by the fervor of speculation lately issued by the Federal Reserve Board, and their demands upon the banks for accommodation are as urgent as ever. The unfavorable bank statements should impress upon all the necessity of conservatism, it is contended, but even this barometer of financial conditions seems to have made no impression. The sharp upward movements in call money rates which have been so frequent of late do not appear to check the inordinate and reckless speculation in securities and commodities. It is said that a great many oil stocks of doubtful value have been floated recently, and these securities which are purchased by investors who have given them no advance investigation, have absorbed a great deal of capital. In addition many new issues of a legitimate character have been floated recently, some of which have never even been advertised. Many concerns whose standing in business is unquestioned have been obliged to go into the market for new capital and it is no trouble for underwriters to sell such securities over the counter or by telephone. An enormous amount of capital has been absorbed in this way.

Business Requirements
It is believed that without doubt there is enough available capital in the United States to satisfy the demands of business if unneccessary speculation and reckless investments do not take possession of it. Business is extremely active, and prospects are for a continuance of good times indefinitely, as demand in all lines greatly exceeds production. The greater the commercial activity, the greater the need for capital, so that there is none to spare for non-essential speculation. This is particularly the case at a time when so little apparently is to be had to lend to Europe, some of the countries of which are in great need of financial assistance. And there also is a great need for further credits in this country by various institutions, especially the railroads. If the roads were to be given the capital necessary to put them in proper condition for handling the country's enormous traffic, it is probable that it would be necessary to advance \$5,000,000 within the next five years.

European Borrowings
The foreign end of the situation constitutes a compartment by itself, yet with distinct bearing on money. The need for furnishing the Europeans investment capital or credit in one form or another will temporarily eat into American domestic financial resources somewhat; yet it is the only assurance of receiving in due season the earnings reward—sure to be generous on a continued large export trade such as it is hoped to maintain. Without it that trade will inevitably languish, and the dislocated exchange position will have to depend for recuperation upon the growing but still relatively slow process of increased imports. Such a contingency would mean hardship, to both European and American producers heretofore in enjoyment of such trade.

An important step in this necessary investment program is the flotation now under way of the \$25,000,000 Belgian loan in one-year and five-year notes. The respective offering prices of 99 and 95½ mean the big return for a government security of more than 7 per cent. The country offering them is the one that has made the most material progress toward economic recovery in Europe. The proceeds will be spent on American roads. The offering syndicate embraces distinguished banking names on this side. The notes carry a new and attractive option on half the exchange profits from a sale at a time when the Belgian franc is quoted better than 11 francs to the dollar, compared with a parity of 5.18. The response will be an index to the progress in education of the American investor.

Redeemable Rates

The general expectation in New York is that not many hours will pass before a further revision upward of redeemable rates there will be announced, the surmise being that only the sanction of the Reserve Board is now being awaited. An advance in the war paper rate is looked for, with the possibility that the inevitable marking up on commercial paper redemptions may be deferred until after next week's Chicago conference on eliminating relationship of reserve rates and those on correspondents' balances.

The trend in foreign exchange has again turned sharply downward. Following Wednesday's break of 1½ cents in demand sterling to \$3.73, a further recession occurred. Sterling is now close to its record low. Further pressure of bills and renewed short selling are blamed; possibly the urgency displayed in the international appeal to correct world economic conditions may have contributed sentimentally, although its ultimate effect should be helpful. German marks recorded a new low this week.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.23½, off 2½ cents.
LONDON, England—Bar silver was 2d. lower yesterday at 77d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	124½	125	124	124½
Am Can & Fdry	124½	125	124	124½
Am Inter Corp	111	111	107½	108½
Am Loco	98	98½	96	96½
Am Loco & Fdry	98	98½	96	96½
Am T & Tel	97½	98½	97	97½
Am Woolen	153	153	147½	148
Anaconda	61¼	61½	60½	60½
Atchafalpa	82½	84	82½	83½
Atl. Gulf	161	161	159	160½
B & O	31½	31½	31¼	31½
Bald Loco	112½	114½	110½	111½
Beth Steel	95½	95½	92	93½
Cab. Tubber	129	130	128½	129
Cen. Leather	94½	95	93	93
Chandler	126	126	121	121½
C. M. & St. P.	35½	37½	35½	36
Chino	38½	38½	38	38
Chgo. Products	84½	85	82½	82½
Crucible Steel	204	207½	204	204½
Cuba Cane	50½	50½	49½	50
Cuba Cane pfd.	82½	83½	82½	83½
End-Johnson	135½	135½	133	133½
Gen Motors	317	317	305½	307
Goodrich	78	78½	76½	77
Int. Paper	81½	81½	79½	79½
Inspiration	56½	56½	54½	54½
Kennecott	30½	30½	30½	30½
Marine	44	44	40½	41½
Marine pfd.	98½	98½	96½	96½
Shell Pet	128	128	124	124½
Midvale	49½	49½	49	49
Mo. Pacific	25	26½	25	25
Middle St. Oil	42½	42½	37½	40
N. Y. Central	63½	63½	62½	62½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	28½	27½	26½	26½
No. Pacific	78½	78½	78½	78½
Pan-Am	96	96	88½	88½
Pan-Am Pet	92½	92½	87½	87½
Shell	128	128	124	124½
St. Paul	72½	72½	69½	70½
Pierce-Arrow	75	75	74½	75½
Reading	75	75	74½	75½
Rep. & Steel	112	112	107	107½
Royal Dutch N. Y.	106½	106½	102	102½
Shell	128	128	124	124½
Sinclair	43½	43½	41½	42
So. Pac.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Studebaker	105½	105½	102½	103
Texas Co.	200	200	198½	197½
Trans. & Pac.	25½	25½	23½	23½
Un. Pacific	121½	121	121	121
Union Oil	35	35½	33½	34½
U. S. Steel	125½	125½	123½	123½
U. S. Smelting	71½	71½	71½	71½
U. S. Steel	105½	105½	104½	104½
U. S. Realty	54	54	52½	53½
Westinghouse	78½	78½	75	75
Worthington	92½	92½	90½	90½
Worthington	92½	92½	90½	90½
Willis-Overland	29½	29½	29½	29½

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2½s	98.80	99.16	98.60	99.00
Lib 1st 4s	99.00	99.00	98.00	99.00
Lib 2d 4s	99.10	99.10	98.10	99.10
Lib 1st 4½s	99.26	99.28	98.28	99.28
Lib 2d 4½s	99.60	99.60	98.60	99.60
Lib 4th 4½s	99.24	99.24	98.24	99.24
Vict 4½s	98.50	98.54	98.40	98.50
Vict 3½s	98.62	98.62	98.48	98.50

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Bordeaux 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
City of Lyons 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
City of Marseilles 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
City of Paris 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
Un. King 5½s 1921	96	96	95½	96
Un. King 5½s 1922	95	95	94½	95
Un. King 5½s 1923	95	95	94½	95
Un. King 5½s 1924	90	90	89½	90

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97½	97½
A. A. Ch. com	90	90
Am Woolen	153	153
Am Zinc pfd.	87½	87½
Arizona Com.	14½	14½
Booth Fish	11½	11½
Boston & Me.	33	33
Butte & Sup.	27½	27½
Cal. & Arizona	64½	64½
Cal. & Hoola	35	35
C. & N. R.	14½	14½
Davis-Daily	13½	13½
East Butte	14½	14½
East Mass	20	20
Fairbanks	28	28
Granby	22½	22½
Gorton-Pew	28	28
Gray & Davis	44½	44½
Greene-Cam	47	47
Isle Royale	35	35
Lake Copper	43½	43½
Mass Gas	74	74
Mass Elec. com.	6	6
Mass Elec. pfd.	12	12
May-Old Colony	94	94
Miami	24½	24½
Mobawak	67	67
Mullins Bros	48½	48½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	27	27
North Butte	16	16
Old Dominion	36	36
Osceola	52	52
Patch & Hing	45½	45½
Pond Creek	23½	23½
Root & Van Der	52	52
Stewart	46	46
Swift & Co.	131½	131½
United Fr. & P.	19	19
United Steel	47½	47½
U. S. Smelting	71½	71½

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Atchafalpa	82½	84
Allied Packers	29	33
Amer. Safety Razor	16½	17
Arizona Silver	4½	5½
Carib Synd.	41	42
Chalmers Motors	5	8
Cities & S. Bkrs. Clfs.	42½	43½
Cosden & Co.	19	20
General Asphalt	111	115
General Motors (new)	32	33
Guffey Oilfield	45½	46½
Hendee Man	28½	34
Houston Oil	133	140
Ind. Pack	17	18
Invincible	33	37
Midwest Refining	161	163
No. Am. P. & P.	6	6
Ohio Body	24	26
Peelers	44	47
Shim's Candy	16	17
Shim's Petrol	45½	46
Submarine Boat	15	17
Tropical Oil	19	20½
White Oil	37½	37½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.65½, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.65½, commercial 60-day bills 3.64½, demand 3.69, cables 3.69½. Francs demand 11.62, cables 11.59. Guilders demand 37 3-16, cables 37 5-16. Lire demand 13.67, cables 13.65. Marks demand 1.77, cable 1.78. Government and railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and six months 7½ bid. Call money easy, high 8, low 6, ruling rate 8, closing bid 8, offered at 7, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4½.

BANKERS ACT ON
INTEREST RATES

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Clearing House Association, which comprises a majority of the leading banks and trust companies of New York City, unanimously voted yesterday to limit interest rates on demand balances to 2½ per cent, instead of the prevailing maximum of 3 per cent.

This step is the direct result of the criticism recently made by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, which intimated that New York banks were resorting to ill-advised methods of competition to secure deposits, especially from out-of-town correspondents.

The Clearing House Committee recommended the adoption of the amendment in view of the request of the Federal Reserve Board. This had the approval of delegates from clearing houses all over the country who, at a recent conference held with the Reserve Board in Washington, decided that there should be no increase in the interest rate paid on balances and that the maximum rate to be paid under clearing house regulations should not increase with an increase in the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate for 90-day paper beyond a maximum of 2½.

ENGLAND'S FISCAL
RESOURCES LARGE

NEW YORK, New York—"If there are any doubts as to Great Britain's fiscal resources, they will be set at rest during the present year," said Hugh Chisholm, financial editor of The Times, of London, who has arrived in New York.

"The presentation of the budget after March 31 will disclose the extent of our debt-paying capacity. The budget, I believe, will show a surplus of anywhere from £200,000,000 to £500,000,000 in revenues. That is making a start. It shows that we are getting back to work and making good headway in reestablishing the trade we had when the war started. London has never been so busy."

Mr. Chisholm is a recognized British authority on finance and economics, and former editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is Mr. Chisholm's first visit to America since 1913. He comes to get first-hand impressions of America's post-war attitude toward Europe, to talk with financiers on the subject of loans and credit arrangement, and to look into the possibilities of America as a field for the British exporter. "I want to see what the prospects are of selling British goods in America," he said.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	29	30
Atlantic Refining	1500	1600
Atlantic Refining pref.	113	114
Borneo Strymmer	450	475
Continental Oil	535	550
Indiana Pipe	97	100
International Pet.	67½	68½
Northern Pipe	102	108
Penn-Mex Fuel	79	75
Prairie O. & G.	650	675
Southern Pipe	163	170
S. O. of Cal.	318	322
S. O. of Ind.	75	74½
S. O. of Kan.	600	630
S. O. of Ky.	455	465
S. O. of Neb.	525	545
S. O. of N. J.	765	775
Swan & Finch	100	110
Vacuum Oil	425	430
S. O. old stock (all-on)	2620	

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	138	138½	136½	137½
February	138½	138½	135½	136½
March	138½	138½	135½	136½
May	138½	138½	135½	136½
July	138½	138½	135½	136½
October	82½	82½	81½	81½
January	75	75	74½	75½
May	38.87	38.87	38.80	38.80
July	39.37	39.37	39.17½	39.17½
January	24.10	24.10	23.97½	23.97½
May	24.90	24.90	24.75½	24.75½
July	25.20	25.20	25.12½	25.12½

MEXICAN PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, New York—The Mexican Petroleum Company statement submitted to the stock exchange for the nine months ended September 30, 1919, shows a net profit, after income and profits tax, of \$4,427,071, equal after preferred stock dividends, to \$9.08 a share on \$40,826,400 common stock. This compares with net profits in the year ended December 31, 1918, of \$6,699,444, or \$14.13 a share on \$40,812,100 common stock then outstanding.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The following are the principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs):

	Jan. 15, 1920	Jan. 9, 1920
Gold	5,779,400,000	5,574,000,000
Silver	261,200,000	264,500,000
Circulation	27,900,000,000	28,000,000,000
Deposits	2,921,000,000	3,125,000,000
Loans & Cts.	2,850,000,000	3,776,800,000
Treas. deposits	47,400,000	35,300,000

BELGIAN NOTE ISSUE

NEW YORK, New York—It is announced at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the \$25,000,000 Kingdom of Belgium 6 per cent notes were oversubscribed. The offering was said to be an unequalled success, and the syndicate managers are gratified at the response of the small investors.

Patterson Lumber Co.
White Building
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Wholesale Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lumber

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, Ohio—L. S. Osborne of M. O. Nell Co.; Essex.

Alexander, Pa.—J. H. Brefflich; United States.

Allentown, Pa.—J. L. Leh of Leh & Co.; Adams.

Appleton, Wis.—J. L. Wolf; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. L. Sipey of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.

Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll of Carroll & Adams Co.; Touraine.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 206 Essex Street, Room 206.

Charlotte, S. C.—K. Marshall of Brown & Evans; 433 E. 4th Street.

Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Bittner of W. A. H. Waboldt & Co.; Young.

Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Gushman, Carpenter & Telling; 185 Essex Street.

Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—F. J. Grossman of J. Grossman Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Chicago, Ill.—T. A. Keating of Sidwell De Windt Shoe Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Rosenbach of L. B. Rosenbach & Son; Lenox.

Chicago, Ill.—Messrs. Webster and Stokes of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 88 Pearl Street.

Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Summer Street.

Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter & Slep Co.; United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Shoe & Leather Club.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Ginsberg; Essex.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Avery.

Cincinnati, Ohio—H. C. McLaughlin of H. C. McLaughlin & Co.; United States.

Cincinnati, Ohio—C. Ottenger of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.

Cleveland, Ohio—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm & S. Co.; Copley Plaza.

Cleveland, Ohio—G. Greber of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Cleveland, Ohio—M. W. Kronigold; United States.

Denver, Colo.—P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley Milner & Co.; Young.

Duluth, Minn.—J. W. Schmitt and J. H. Murray of Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Fredericksburg, Va.—C. W. Dunn; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. L. Lathrop of Rindge Kalmback Logie Co.; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Samuel Krause of Hirth Krause & Co.; Brunswick.

Hamilton, Ont.—R. B. Griffith of R. E. Holmer Co.; United States.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.

Jackson, Miss.—Ben. Alford; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. E. Dooley of Hengeler Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. L. Carrington of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.

Lebanon, Pa.—W. L. Molley of Molley Co.; United States.

Lebanon, Pa.—M. J. Reed; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Erwin Phillips Shoe Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Budd Reedy of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Quince House.

Los Angeles, Cal.—F. S. Spangler of Gunnerson Shoe Co.; Avery.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart, Davies & Co.; Essex.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goods of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.

Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum Bros.; Lenox.

Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—E. Carruthers of Carruthers Shoe Co.; Avery.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; United States.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. L. Casper; Avery.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert; United States.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman, Sawyer & Co.; Essex.

Newark, N. J.—D. E. Hirschberg and Max Stein; United States.

New Orleans, La.—Sol Cohen; United States.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.

New York City—H. S. Richards and Mr. Finn of Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—H. C. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Young.

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 143 Lincoln Street.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. H. Lazarus of Lazarus Bros.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. C. Will of T. K. Ray Shoe Co.; Adams.

Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Touraine.

San

AIR SERVICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—There are the greatest possibilities for an airplane service in Alberta, connecting the international boundary in the south with Ft. Vermilion in the north by a chain of airdromes and substations, at a comparatively small expenditure, said Maj. Arthur G. Lincoln, formerly of the Royal Air Force, recently.

Major Lincoln was selected by Col. O. M. Biggar, vice-chairman of the Air Board, to make an examination of the prairie provinces, with a view to selecting a section of the country where airdromes and substations could be built, and flights undertaken which would assist in the general development of the country. He is preparing his report, which he will present to the board at Ottawa early in the year.

Data has been collected with a view to warranting the government in the establishment of an air service at an early date, which can be promoted on a self-sustaining basis. This, Major Lincoln claims, can be done by adopting air services for several government purposes which hitherto have been carried on by slow and expensive methods, owing to the great distances to be covered. Such work as school inspections, forestry and police patrols, assistance to topographical surveys, photographic maps of government lands and reconnaissance work for railroads and roads were mentioned. These tasks could be undertaken by air at a great saving over the present cost, and the amount of work accomplished in a season doubled many times over in time saved in traveling from point to point. Mail could be taken from Peace River to Ft. Vermilion in one day, while, at the present means of conveyance, at least two months are required. One day would be sufficient to take a photographic map of 25 townships, and this would be worth the cost of the whole service in putting settlers into the north country. A survey of the mineral resources of the Peace River country alone, Major Lincoln claims, would pay for the service in one year.

Major Lincoln's estimates call for an airplane service from the boundary to Ft. Vermilion—a distance of 1200 miles by present routes of traveling, by the establishment of a string of airdromes along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, a route at present impassable except with the use of pack horses.

PAPER CONTROLLER RESISTED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The trade and class section of the Canadian Press Association having made a request for further inquiry in regard to the price of book print, J. A. Pringle, Paper Controller, held a session at the Parliament Buildings a short time ago for the hearing of further evidence. Commenting upon the decision of Sir William Price, head of the Price Brothers Company, Limited, paper manufacturers of Quebec, to resist his orders to supply their quota of Canadian tonnage, the Paper Controller said that "so far as I am concerned, my duty is to see that the Canadian press has an adequate supply of newspaper at a reasonable price. I have experienced great difficulty in keeping this supply going, and up to the present time no Canadian paper has had to cease publication for the want of newspaper. With regard to the contention of Price Brothers, I may say that up to a short time ago they supplied Canadian newspapers. Latterly, however, they have felt strongly that the war being over, all vexatious hindrances of government control should be removed. They have sold practically all their production through the Canadian Export Company, Montreal, to American publishers. These publishers are insisting upon their contracts being carried out. I, as controller, am asking them and have ordered them, to supply their quota of Canadian tonnage, which is approximately 11,500 tons for the period from January 1 to July 1.

"They have absolutely refused to comply and, consequently, the Minister of Customs has placed at their mills officials who will prevent the export of paper from Canada to the extent that may be necessary to insure the Canadian press their quota of paper. If they ultimately decline to deliver this 11,500 tons, it may be necessary to pass an order-in-council commandeering that amount of their stock."

WAGES OF POSTAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Comrades of the Great War have taken up the fight on behalf of postal employees whose wage is claimed to be inadequate. Men temporarily engaged by the Post Office Department are being paid at the rate of \$2.50 a day, which the Comrades of the Great War say is not a living wage. A telegram has been dispatched to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa drawing his attention to the fact that in his cost of living award for British Columbia the minimum wage is placed at \$4.24 a day, and requesting that the scale should be amended.

PROBLEM OF SALMON FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, V. C., M. P., who has just returned from Ottawa, where he interviewed the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in regard to the new fishery regulations, expresses much satisfaction over the result of his mission. He believes the regulations will have the result of largely rehabilitating the white man in the British Columbia fishing industry.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—12-room residence on high rolling ground in northwest section. Lot 201,330 sq. ft., more ground adjoining. If desired, a good location for school or institution. Price \$25,000.00. Address: OWNER, 3500 Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles 12, Cal.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

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1641 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California

FOR SALE, WENHAM LAKE, MASS.

Twenty-room estate, near Wenham Club. Modern improvements; 10-room farmhouse; large stable; boat house; outbuildings; 18 acres cultivated; fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, privy, avenue, built and occupied by owner. Sacrifice for quick sale. W. 22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REACTFUL, LOS ANGELES HOME

overlooking city; the view of mountains; offered at bargain. HENRY E. MILLER CO., 316 Superior Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—Corner of Juniper and Oakwood, lot 100,150 sq. ft., near State Normal School, by owner. Tel. 20388, Los Angeles, Cal.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

10 LIT—Apartment four rooms, hot water heat, with or without garage; very rich garden land; place for hens; rent reasonable; call from South Station, W. 49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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To rent, by couple with son 14, two nicely furnished rooms on North Side, Phone Central 7525, mornings.

WANTED—Unfurnished, heated, three or four room apartment, in or near Boston, reasonable rent. X 56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Boston, Suite 2—Newly furnished, front room, steam heat, electric light, elevator service; terrace or balcony. Tel. 4625, M.

FOR RENT 1 or 2 rooms with use of six room house during day. Tel. MRS. OAK, 15831, Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE

SILK-LINED Prince Albert Coat and vest, nearly new, custom-made, riding boots; gold-headed cane. Phone 6001, Brook. 1717 M.

FOR HIRE

LATE model limousine driven by owner for all occasions. JAMES F. PARKER, 31 E. Highwood St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Box 6564 M. B. B. 54908.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES WANTED for models in a Fifth Ave. Specialty Shop. Apply JEROME, 661 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESLADIES WANTED in a Fifth Ave. Specialty Shop. JEROME, 661 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GIRL WANTED with a slight knowledge of clerical work, reliable, paid for general house work; must have exp. with small children; family consists of two adults and one child. References required. Tel. Lake View 7730, Chicago.

MOTHER'S helper in caring for 2 boys of school age. Other work very light, as fam. is not kept. House, Tel. Far Rock 25. Adm. MRS. B. JACKSON, 1849 Cornaga Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

WANTED—Capable girl, Prot., to assist in care of children, cooking, and general housework. Good home for right party. Wage \$30.00. Mrs. E. Elberg, Box N, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

GIRL OR WOMAN WANTED to take care of four-year-old child, by the day. Telephone Plaza 3623, during the day, or Audubon 2677, at night, New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Good wages to right girl. MRS. JOHN TAYLOR, 829 E. 56th St., Kansas City, Mo. Best Phone, Highland 295.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in family with children. Phone Roxbury 1672 R. or 277 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury, Mass. Suite 2.

WANTED—Housekeeper for general housework and cooking; no laundry; 2 in family. H. J. K., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 2195.

TAILORING WANTED

All round shop, steady work, good wages. Room 6, 7000 N. Clark St., Chicago.

WANTED—Woman cashier in first class cafe in Chicago, no washing. 523 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION WANTED by a young business woman in sales department of manufacturer of women's or children's clothing. Has experience in sales correspondence. An office of road position would be considered. Good references. X 77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as companion or attendant to lady traveling or not. References given. Adm. X 40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, high school graduate, business school graduate. M 30, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Minn., Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "The Christian Science Monitor." The Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Colonel Peck said that the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, the Minister in question, realized how completely the salmon fisheries of this province had got out of the hands of the native-born and men of British birth and that the present condition of affairs was "unhealthy, preposterous, and unbearable."

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

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To the world at large British violin sonatas appear like the snakes in Ireland: "There are none"; yet the title that heads this article is no flight of fancy, but a statement of fact, or rather facts, since fine British sonatas exist in abundance. Violinists who desire to explore this department of chamber music will find themselves rewarded by coming into touch with really interesting works that cover a wide range, from big sonatas, suitable for concert rooms, to intimate things best heard at music makings among friends.

Broadly speaking, these sonatas are divided into two classes:

1. The old sonatas composed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

2. Modern sonatas, most of them written within the last 20 years, the direct product of the British musical renaissance.

This classification coincides with the two main historical types of structure, viz.:

1. The solo sonata of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in which the violin part was the principal consideration, the piano merely supplying an accompaniment.

2. The dual modern type, in which both instruments have equal importance, and act as good comrades to each other.

Needless to say, the two types demand different styles of interpretation from the players.

Scope of Present Article

In the present article it is proposed to give a sketch of the older sonatas, following it up by one of the moderns, leaving the consideration of trio sonatas for two violins and bass, of which a great many beautiful examples were written by seventeenth and eighteenth century composers, to some later time.

The violin sonata, like the violin, was in its origin Italian, and marks one of the greatest advances ever made in instrumental music. During the hundred years between 1550 and 1750 it developed from an arid and untidy agglomeration of notes into a rich, well-balanced structure, and though, at first, various distinctions were made between different forms of the church and chamber sonata, the two presently approximated to each other, and a fairly well-defined type of solo sonata appeared, consisting of:

1. A slow and dignified introductory movement.

2. A fugal allegro, combining intellect and energy.

3. A short, expressive, slow movement.

4. A lively finale more often than not in rondo form. As a rule composers adhered to this plan, with just such variants or additions in the way of dance movements as pleased their particular fancy. And since Italy was regarded as the model for musical Europe at that time, the Italian violin sonata quickly made its way everywhere, even English composers keeping abreast with contemporary developments abroad, though, as Purcell somewhat pathetically remarked, "being farther from the sun we are of later growth than our neighbor countries, and must be content to shake off our barbarity by degrees."

Sonata by Purcell

Purcell himself, with his penetrating genius, was soon in the field and composed a sonata in G minor for the violin, which is a little gem of its kind. The workmanship shows that he was well acquainted with Italian methods, but chose to use them in a way that linked them to the ideals and practice of English Commonwealth composers. Only one copy of this sonata exists, made in 1691, and it lay practically unknown until Mr. Alfred Moffat, the distinguished authority on old violin music, transcribed, arranged, and published it, about 1899, in Simrock's "Meister-Schule" collection of classical violin sonatas. It is Purcell's sole known work for violin with accompaniment, and is full of the tender charm which rests upon so much of his music.

In connection with Purcell's trio sonatas, an interesting experiment has recently been made. Mme. Harriet Solly, a public violinist of much experience, has arranged two of them for violin unaccompanied, after the manner of Bach's solo sonatas, and they have been published by J. and W. Chester of London, in Chester Series, No. 65.

Outside Influences

After Purcell, music in England came far too much under outside influences. Foreigners, most notably Handel, settled upon the land like amiable locusts; while the fact that they were admired and revered by the English, ever tolerant creatures that they are, did not prevent them from being an incubus. There were plenty of overshadowed British composers too; not men of first-rank genius, but of most sonata writers abroad. Yet the foreigners have been remembered with honor and the Englishmen forgotten. Some of these latter carried on the traditions of Purcell. Others modeled themselves on Handel, or the Italians, but in all there is the true British ring and a musically alertness toward new developments. Indeed, they were rather advanced than otherwise. The following list will show how many there were; even now it is not exhaustive, and could be considerably augmented.

Among the composers of violin sonatas there was Thomas Augustine Arne, best remembered as the com-

IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERA CONDUCTOR

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In music, as in other things of earth, action may be followed by reaction. Much that delighted us in opera five years ago now charms no more. And yet New York clings to the opera star with the devotion of the savage to his fetish.

There was a moment when it looked as if those stars might be dethroned by music directors. Caruso for some years had not more admirers among intelligent opera goers, than Toscanini. But, as it seems, the conductor cult was, after all, at most a passing craze. No sooner had Toscanini left New York—for the last time—when what he had done and what he had represented was forgotten.

Then came the reaction in the American opera houses. The rival managements went back to the bad times of singer worship. The orchestra, which had been the backbone of the Metropolitan organization, lost its importance; while in Chicago, at the Auditorium, it ceased almost to be even talked of as a factor in the upbuilding of "grand" opera. Again the public was beguiled into the heresy of swearing, not by the music and the drama which are opera, not by the beauty of superb all-round performances of noble quality, but by the voices and the artistry, real or supposed, of 20 loudly and persistently advertised singers. What cynics would describe as abnormal throats once more became more important to the general public than art or genius. Nor is it probable that, for some years to come, the present state of things will be reformed.

A Scottish Group

There were also William McGibbon, Charles Maclean, James Oswald, and John Rind, forming a group of Scottish musicians; John Ravenscroft, famed for his inimitable manner of playing hornpipes; John Stanley, for long the organist of the Temple Church; Robert Valentine, Viner, Thomas Vincent, and Thomas Wood. A goodly company.

The bulk of sonatas by these 30 composers remain still either in manuscript or in their eighteenth century editions, but a certain proportion are now available for modern use, mainly owing to the efforts of Alfred Moffat. He has edited a series called "Old English Violin Music," published by Novello & Co., London, which includes nearly a dozen solo sonatas; and while all are good some are of special merit. The sonata in G minor by William Croft is not unworthy of Purcell, and another sonata, in D major, dignified pathos, is that by John Stanley, also in G minor. William Babel's sonata in B flat major is as virile and rollicking as himself; and the sonata in D major, by Richard Jones, is admirably designed to display a fine technique, being strong and brilliant. One of the most interesting of all is that in D minor by Joseph Gibbs. It displays real breadth of design, power, and emotion, yet the emotion is always controlled; the British reserve, in fact, the last movement is an aria con variazioni, rather an unusual thing to find at this date, 1748, though a few years later it became a favorite form of finale. Another sonata, which, from a composer's point of view, presents advanced features, is the one by Henry Eccles in D minor, for he employs a primitive sort of thematic metamorphosis. Of the remaining sonatas in the series that in G major by James Lates is pleasant, urbane, and polished; the one in E by Charles Mackintosh reflects the general style of the period, as does that by Thomas Vincent. John Collett's sonata in A major is eminently violinistic, and the one in D minor by John Humphries has something about it which indicates he knew his Corelli very well.

Among publications by other firms are a sonata in A minor by Robert Valentine, a perfectly delightful sonata in B flat by Richard Jones, these being issued in Simrock's "Meister-Schule" series; while Bayley & Ferguson, of London, have printed a volume of short pieces culled from old English violin sonatas.

AUGUSTA COTTLOW IN NEW PIANO WORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Augusta Cottlow, the pianist, appearing in Aeolian Hall on the evening of January 8, presented a manuscript piece by S. Walter Krebs, entitled "Dirge." The music is composed in the familiar funeral march form, with a solemn opening section, a bright contrasting middle section, and a finale which repeats in somewhat modified form the opening strains. The music is the kind that a well-disciplined student of the piano who has devoted himself enthusiastically to the writings of the romantic period, in particular to the works of Chopin, might be expected to compose. Miss Cottlow no doubt put the piece into her program because of a certain virility of style which marks it; for she is never so much at home with her art as when playing music which has firm melodic outline and solid harmonic structure.

As for her performance of other things, she did nothing quite so memorable as at her recital in Aeolian Hall last season, when she presented the Busoni arrangement of Bach's organ toccata in C major and Busoni's "Indian Sketch Book," but she played with an expressiveness all her own the "Carnaval" of Schumann and other more or less familiar works, gaining the warm approval of her listeners. She had a small house, having forbidden her managers to wade the hall with non-purchasing ticket holders. But again, what returned to her in the way of audience, like what she gave in the way of interpretation, was a tender and as a master of the gracious art of song ranks higher than Caruso; Galleffi, a worthy rival of Titta Ruffo; Mary Garden, who in her own field still stands alone; and that delightful coloratura single, Mme. Galli-Curci.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OPERA CONDUCTOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In music, as in other things of earth, action may be followed by reaction. Much that delighted us in opera five years ago now charms no more. And yet New York clings to the opera star with the devotion of the savage to his fetish.

There was a moment when it looked as if those stars might be dethroned by music directors. Caruso for some years had not more admirers among intelligent opera goers, than Toscanini. But, as it seems, the conductor cult was, after all, at most a passing craze. No sooner had Toscanini left New York—for the last time—when what he had done and what he had represented was forgotten.

Then came the reaction in the American opera houses. The rival managements went back to the bad times of singer worship. The orchestra, which had been the backbone of the Metropolitan organization, lost its importance; while in Chicago, at the Auditorium, it ceased almost to be even talked of as a factor in the upbuilding of "grand" opera. Again the public was beguiled into the heresy of swearing, not by the music and the drama which are opera, not by the beauty of superb all-round performances of noble quality, but by the voices and the artistry, real or supposed, of 20 loudly and persistently advertised singers. What cynics would describe as abnormal throats once more became more important to the general public than art or genius. Nor is it probable that, for some years to come, the present state of things will be reformed.

Conductors of Today and Yesterday

Compare the conductors of today in the chief lyric theater of the United States with those who had charge of the performances in the same house 10 years ago. Think of a company which boasted a Toscanini, a Mahler, and, as a good third, a Hertz, with the same company directed by Papi, Bodanzky, and Moranzoni, and ask yourself if the Metropolitan has moved back or forward. Note how indifferent the public has become of late to the individuality of the conductor in the opera house and also, this means vastly more, to the quality of the Metropolitan orchestra. The falling off in the work done by that orchestra is evident. But the critics and the public pay small heed to it. They seem under a spell cast by Caruso and his colleagues, of whom some are wearing badly, and by the splendors of the modern mise en scène devised by new scene painters. The works produced are often less commented on by the critics than the stage pictures of Pogany, Urban, and Norman-Bel Geddes. The dresses of Geraldine Farrar are raved over. Interpreters have precedence over creators. All this is painfully wrong and anti-artistic. For the chief factors in the world of opera are or should surely be, first, the composers who invent our operas, and next, the conductors, who should guide and direct the performances.

Division of Rewards

In H. E. Krehbiel's addition to the chronicles of opera in New York, "More Chapters of Opera," he gives us figures which are positively staggering concerning the division of rewards between the co-workers at the Metropolitan. They show that almost all the huge sums spent on opera go to the singers and the staff, while a mere trifle is reserved for the composers. In the time of Mahler and Toscanini the conductors were treated handsomely, as they should have been. But since their exits from the field, by all reports, the profits of the conductors have been greatly lessened. This probably explains the falling off in the achievements of what was for some seasons an unparalleled orchestra. There is nothing to distress one, even now, in the Metropolitan performance. But there is rarely what there was 10 years ago, when Toscanini and Mahler ruled there—cause for enthusiasm.

The tendency to exalt the singer and to cast down the conductor has been still more manifest in Chicago than on Broadway. For years before his activities were ended, Maestro Campanini had withdrawn from the regular leadership of the Chicago Opera orchestra. The men who replaced him were at best good "routiniers." Not till the advent of the artist who has been the best of the Metropolitan conductors, Maestro Marinuzzi, had the importance of the orchestra in opera been properly recognized. Maestro Marinuzzi, it is said, has done a great deal to improve the all-round efficiency of the Chicago organization. He will be watched with close attention when the company of which he is credited with being the artistic spirit comes to New York this month. He will bring with him an envied reputation won at the Scala of Milan, the San Carlo of Naples, and other opera houses. It may be hoped that, thanks to him, a marked improvement will be observed in the Chicago musicians.

Ambitious Western Company

But the chief efforts of the ambitious western company have beyond question been directed, as in the instance of the New York organization, to recruit famous singers. The stars whom Maestro Campanini had engaged for the present season include some of the first magnitude. Among them, above all, Titta Ruffo, the great actor-baritone; Alessandro Bonci, who as a tenor, and as a master of the gracious art of song ranks higher than Caruso; Galleffi, a worthy rival of Titta Ruffo; Mary Garden, who in her own field still stands alone; and that delightful coloratura single, Mme. Galli-Curci.

WRITERS FOR ORGAN IN AMERICA

Roy Spaulding Stoughton

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Roy Spaulding Stoughton of Worcester, Massachusetts, fills a modest but unique position among present-day organ composers. His work is indisputably modern, and he is one of the half dozen men in the United States who, through their compositions, are exerting a real influence upon the development of modernism in American organ composition.

Yet Mr. Stoughton's writings are quite unpretentious, seldom more than long sketches or slight elaborations of a single imaginative thought; and he has never essayed the larger musical forms. He is not a miniaturist, in the sense that the MacDowell of "To a Wild Rose" was one. He is rather a pastelist, an artist of delicate, shimmering shades. At the same time he is a colorist; so much so that even harmony is to him rather an accessory of color than an independent medium of expression.

Mr. Stoughton was born in Worcester, and has had technical training, both in organ playing and in composition, was received from Boston masters. He has not composed voluminously. His list of published compositions includes a dozen or fifteen organ pieces and five organ suites, a few songs and some piano pieces. Of the shorter pieces for organ, "Dreams," published in 1917, is typical of his best writing. But he is most widely known through his suites—entitled "A Persian Suite," "An Egyptian Suite," "Sea Sketches," "In India," and "In Fairyland"—which are familiar to recitalists the country over. Mr. Stoughton is at present engaged in composing two cantatas, one sacred, the other secular.

A Searcher for Atmosphere

A predominating characteristic of Mr. Stoughton's writing is his fondness for atmosphere. Whether he wanders with him in a Chinese garden, by the Ganges, in an enchanted forest, through the palace of the Rajah or by the garden of Iram; whether the spectacle presented to our gaze be a march of the gnomes or the dancing girls of Delhi; or whether we dream with him under an Indian palm grove or in Arcadia; in one and all he scatters his Eastern incense until we have grown uncritically content to live on in his dream world. This is impressionistic writing. The image within his own mind he seeks to transfer immediately to the mind of the listener—in terms of the subtlest and most pleasurable of natural sounds. And it is idealistic, for he clothes beautiful thoughts in beautiful forms.

Use of Medieval Church Modes

The mechanism of Mr. Stoughton's stage-setting includes some of these time-honored devices. He has rummaged about in the property-room and has brought forth a varied assortment of oriental rhythms, which he employs as convincingly as many others have done and generally more agreeably. But he has done more than this. For him time has turned backward in its flight, and he has found in the mediæval church modes a wealth of material that suits his mood; material, too, that has as yet barely been touched upon. The Hypo-Dorian may be said to be his favorite mode. The effectiveness of portions of "Within a Chinese Garden," consists largely in his employment of this mode; and in "The Dancing Girls of Delhi" it is the use of the same scale-form that lifts the movement above myriads of similarly patterned rhythmic movements. The adoption of these mediæval modes into modern tonality—their subtle relationship to scales that ebb and flow under the influence of tonic and dominant attraction—creates a fertile field for experimentation in atmosphere. Debussy appreciated their value; and based much of his music on sounds remote upon the old church modes. It is just this, on a modest scale, that Mr. Stoughton does, and it is because of this that his work possesses real value in the development of modernism in American organ composition.

The Historical Side

The historical side is well brought out in the present production. The scenery, with Tower Green to the fore, and the grim White Tower in the background, is adequate. The costumes are so faithfully carried out that the characters look as if they had stepped out of a Holbein picture. Indeed, when Derek Oldham, as the hero, Colonel Fairfax, first came on, it was quite hard to believe he was not really the Earl of Surrey, or some other splendid young nobleman of the court of Henry VIII. Derek Oldham, both looked and acted, his part well, and his singing deserves special praise. Henry Lytton, as Jack Point, has already been referred to, and Nellie Briercliffe, as Phoebe, also contributed to the light-hearted happiness of the evening. She contrived to convey that her disappointed love for Fairfax was not anything more serious than a girl's romantic fancy, and that she really had a lurking liking all the time for Wilfred Shadbolt, chief jailer of the Tower of London, and her devoted slave. All through she was most attractive Phoebe. When she stole the keys from Wilfred, coaxing him meantime with the song, "Were I Thy Bride," she captivated not only the uncouth jailer but the entire audience. Sylvia Cecil made a good Elsie Maynard, and Bertha Lewis merits the same praise for her Dame Carruthers, who Leo Sheffield fooled delightfully form holding a prominent place in Mr. Stoughton's scheme of material music. It is indeed, his natural medium of expression. Sometimes he uses it logically; which means that his chords, expressed or implied, neither require nor receive conventional resolution. More often, however, he combines the tonal scale-form with that of the diatonic system.

Mr. Stoughton's imagination breaks safely beyond the easy confines of the commonplace, else his employment of rhythmic stage-tinsel and his predilection for so monotonous a medium of expression as the tonal scale would doom his compositions to early oblivion. There are bits of real poetry scattered here and there—bits like

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"The Grove of Palms," from "In India," and the Hypo-Dorian theme of the charming little "Idyll" from his latest suite, "In Fairyland," published in 1919. In "Dreams," too, there are passages of exquisite beauty. Mr. Stoughton's works suffer grievous wrongs at the hands of unimaginative organists, whose only conception of atmosphere is concrete terra firma. But given a flexible organ and an organist in sympathy with the composer's exotic fancy, his pastels possess a charm that is unique in organ literature.

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Princes Theater is continuing its triumphant course, adding to the gaiety of one nation at least, not to mention the visitors from others, and the revival of "The Yeomen of the Guard," on Monday evening, December 1, proved a most popular stroke. The house was crowded from floor to ceiling by an audience that applauded every one, and favorite numbers were encored twice over.

Certainly "The Yeomen of the Guard" is one of the best pieces of work the company has done, and its distinguishing feature is the brilliant ensemble. Everything goes through with a swing. The characters play deftly into each other's hands; the singers sing like musicians, and act admirably; the concerted pieces come off pat; the orchestral playing is sparkling and refined. Altogether a very charming production. It bears comparison with the Savoy productions of former years, and in some ways more nearly meets the needs of the present time, for in the original reading the note of pathos was predominant, while here the happier side of the plot are emphasized. This is mainly due to Henry Lytton, as Jack Point, the Jester. Lytton has such an irrepressible fund of mirthful humor that it bubbles up wherever it can, and his Jack Point seems closely akin to the lads of those English county regiments who kept their power of laughter even in the Flanders trenches.

A Special Favorite

"The Yeomen of the Guard" was always a special favorite with Sullivan among his own works, and was composed during the richest period of his collaboration with Gilbert. The full score bears an inscription, in Sullivan's small, print-clear writing, "Finished all the score, 5 a. m. 21 Sept. '88. A. S." Thus in date it stands between "The Mikado" and "The Gondoliers," and though the conditions necessary for national opera were not formulated in England at that time, it yet fulfilled them. Gilbert and Sullivan were right in their instinct about this work. "Patience" or "The Mikado" may occasionally strike an odd note by topical allusions now out of date, but "The Yeomen of the Guard" remains as fresh as on the day it was finished.

The great school of Russian composers held that music, to be national, must be built upon a country's folk songs. Furthermore, they believed in going to national history for the plots of their operas, and by preference selected a story from some distant century, since this remoteness veiled to some extent the unreality of theatrical conditions. "The Yeomen of the Guard" conforms fairly closely to these ideas. The famous duet, "I have a Song to Sing," is in the style of pure folk song, and English folk songs at that, while many other themes are thoroughly English in type.

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sound. Did Sullivan arrive at this effect by intuition, or had he been quick to learn from the Russian examples at a time when Russian music was but little appreciated in England? It would be interesting to know.

STOJOWSKI SYMPHONY PLAYED IN BOSTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The eleventh concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given on January 16, with a program made up as follows:

Stojowski—Symphony in D minor op. 21. Songs by Brahms, Schumann, and Schubert.

Wagner—Excerpts from "The Valkyrie."

Margaret Matzenauer was the soloist.

Stojowski's symphony was performed for the first time in Boston. Its first performance in its final version was in 1901. Yet it cannot be considered a youthful work. The fire, the dash and audacity of youth are strangely absent. The composer, educated for the most part at the Paris Conservatoire, seems to have assimilated few of the characteristics of the French school. A pupil of Debussy, who was a master of orchestration, he seems to have caught little of the delicacy of style and coloring of his teacher. It is remarkable that surrounded during the formative years by French influences he should have been so little moved by them, and no more does this symphony betray his nationality. In short, despite its seriousness of purpose, its careful working out, its learning, it is often dull. The scherzo and certain pages of the andante alone have charm.

Mme. Matzenauer sang with rare feeling and emotional power. Known chiefly as an operatic singer, it was an unexpected pleasure to find her so expert as an interpreter of "Lieder." The songs were given with great effect, yet she never resorted to the methods and tricks of the operatic stage. Such a dignified, restrained style is appropriate to a symphony concert and those who often justly argue that the presence of a soloist is a disturbing element at these concerts must have felt that their arguments have little force where such singing is concerned. The funeral music and the final scene from "The Dusk of the Gods" have been heard to better advantage. A certain thinness in the brass, a general uncertainty of attack were to be noticed, yet the performance of the symphony was brilliant, particularly the scherzo, which was beautifully colored and rhythmic.

MME. GAUTHIER IN NEW SONGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mme. Eva Gauthier, the soprano who brings forward programs of new songs with discerning persistence, presented pieces by modern Italian composers at the Greenwich Village Theater on the evening of January 11. These included Piedmont folksongs, by Sinigaglia; "The Stream," by Malipiero; "Il Bove," by Casella; "San Basilio," by di Palma; "Nevicato," by Respighi; and "Stelle Cadente," by Castelnuovo. The Italian songs are said to have been secured for Mme. Gauthier by Ugo Ara, former viola player of the Flonzaley Quartet and now manager of the Berkshire Chamber Music Festival. Certain of them, like Casella's "Il Bove" and Castelnuovo's "Stelle Cadente," will be worth other singers' trying, when they become generally available in the United States.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Original" of Printing

It would certainly redound very much to the dishonor of Printers, if the original of this noble art should not be transmitted to posterity; since it is by Printing alone, that the earliest actions of antiquity are brought down to the present day. For this art, by multiplying books, hath multiplied knowledge, and brought to our cognizance both persons and things vastly remote from us, and long before our time; which otherwise had perished in oblivion, and been as things which never had a being.

I have therefore endeavored, in this short essay, to rescue from the iron teeth of time, the original of that noble mystery, which gives immortality even to learning itself; and is the greater conservator of all other arts and sciences.

And yet, to whom the world is indebted, for this excellent invention, we do not certainly know. . . . That it is a Teutonic invention, is agreed upon by most voices. From hence the poet sings,

"O German! munus reperit,
Quo nihil utilius dedit vastitas,
Libros scribere, quae docet premen-
do."

Which may thus be paraphrased,

"O noble German! author of this gift,
(Which ev'n to heaven itself thy
fame does lift.)

Antiquity ne'er yet divulg'd that
thing
Which did more profit unto mankind
bring;

Or unto learned labours more invite,
Since, by the press, thou dost large
volumes write."

But, whether Higher or Lower Germany shall have the honour of it, is yet a controversy undecided; and in the Upper Germany, whether Mentz or Basle, or Strasburg; for all of these do not only challenge it, but contend no less for the birthplace of this noble mystery, than the Grecian cities did for the cradle of Homer; which, by the way, is no small indication of the just value which the world has of it; since there is such striving for the honour of its original. The general voice is for Mentz, and that one John Guttenberg (or Fust, or Faustenberg, as others term him), a knight and citizen of that city, was the true father and inventor of this art, about the year 1440; and that the occasion of it was—He having cut the letters of his name out of the bark of a tree, which was green, and full of sap; and afterwards putting them into a fine linen handkerchief; the letters impressed upon the linen their own characters. This first inspired him with the thoughts of making characters of



"The wintry winds have ceased to blow"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

metal, that might make an impression upon paper, which he afterward effected. This is strongly affirmed by the citizens of Mentz, . . . and for proof hereof, they produce a copy of Tully's Offices, printed in parchment, and preserved in the library of Augsburg, having this memorandum at the latter end of it. . . . In English thus: "I John Fust, citizen of Moguntia, have happily effected the present most illustrious work of Mark Tully, performed neither by pen and ink, nor brass, but by a certain art, purely by the fair hand of my son Peter Gersheim; done in the year 1440, on the fourth day of February." This is cited by Salmuth, in his annotations on Pancirollus, who stands stiffly for Germany (his own country) in this point; and also cites another argument from the library of Francfort, wherein an old copy of the decisions of the Rota are kept: at the latter end thereof it is said, that it was printed in civitate Moguntiae, Artis Impressoriae inventrice et elimatrice prima; that is, "In the city of Moguntia, being the first inventor and refiner of the art of Printing."

But, notwithstanding all these evidences for High Germany; yet Hadrianus Junius, a very learned man of the Low-countries, is as stiff, on the other side, for Haerlem; making that the birthplace of this noble art. This Junius (in his history of the Netherlands) tells us, that one Laurence John (others call him Laurence Coster), a burgher of good note and quality in the city of Haerlem, was the first inventor of it; and saith, "That he made letters at first of the bark of trees (as was before said of the other), which being set and ranked in order, and put with their heels upward on paper, he made the first essay and experiment of this art." At first he made but a line or two, then whole pages, and then books, but printed on one side only; which rudiments of the art, Junius says, he saw in the town.

And then, to turn John Guttenberg (or Fust, or Faustus) quite out of doors, he gives us this further account: "That, after this, the aforementioned Laurence John made types or characters of tin, and brought the art to further perfection daily; but one John Faustus (though he proved infatigable to him), who was his servant and had learned the mystery, stole away all the letters, and other utensils belonging to the trade; and, after several removes, set up for himself at Mentz, making as if he were the first inventor of it." Whereas, if what Junius says be true, he had only stole it from Laurence John; and the first book he printed there was the Doctrinal of one Alexander Gallus, which he printed in the year 1440.

This is further confirmed by Hegnitz, who saith, "that the house of Laurence John is yet standing in the market-place of Haerlem, with this inscription in golden letters over the door:

"Memoriae sacrum.
"Typographiae ars, artium conservatrix, hic primum inventa, circa annum MCCCXCL."
That is,

"Sacred to memory.
"The art of Printing, the preserver of arts, was first invented here, about the year MCCCXCL."

Thus I have given the different pleas of both parties; yet will not pretend to determine which is in the right; but leave the decision to the reader's judgment.

But this is certain, that though the chief honour is due to the inventor, yet that perfection and beauty, that Printing is now arrived to, is very much owing to them that came after; many in the present age having not a

little contributed thereto, here in England, where it is at as great perfection as in any part of the world. And it is as true as strange, that where Printing was invented, the art is almost lost, and did never there arrive to any great perfection.—From "Some Observations on the Use and Original of the Noble Art and Mystery of Printing," by F. Burges, Norwich: 1701. (Harleian Miscellany.)

I Doo Commende the Marigolde

In yeare first springeth the violet,
The primrose then also doth spread,
The coulis sweete, abroade doth get,
The daisye gaye, sheweth forth her hed,
The medowes greene, so garnished,
Most goodly (truly) to beholde;
For which God is to be praised;
Yet I commende the Marigolde.

The rose that chearfully doth shewe,
At midsummer her course hath shee;
The lily white after doth growe,
The columbine then see may yee;
The joliflowe, in fresh degree;
With sundrie mo then can be tolde,
Though they never so pleasaunt bee,
Yet I commende the Marigolde.

Though these, which here are mentioned,
Bee delectable to the eye,
By whom sweete smells are ministered,
The sense of man to satisfy;
Yet each, as serveth his fantasy;
Wherefore to say I will be bolde,
And to avoide all flattery,
I doo commende the Marigolde. . . .
—From "A New Ballade of the Marigolde," Imprinted at London in Aldersgate Strete by Richard Lant. (Harleian Miscellany.)

Colonel Hutchinson in the Country

At the time that the parliament was broken up Colonel Hutchinson was in the country, where, since his going in his course out of the council of state, he had for about a year's time applied himself, when the parliament could dispense with his absence, to the administration of justice in the country, and to the putting in execution those wholesome laws and statutes of the land provided for the orderly regulation of the people. And it was wonderful how, in a short space, he reformed several abuses and customary practices in that part of the country where he lived, which being a rich fruitful vale, drew abundance of vagrant people to come and exercise the idle trade of wandering and begging; but he took such courses that there was very suddenly not a beggar left in the country, and all the poor in every town were so maintained, and provided for, that they were never so liberally maintained and relieved before or since.

He was going up to attend the business of his country above, when news met him upon the road, near London, that Cromwell had broken the parliament. . . . Colonel Hutchinson, in his own particular, was very glad of this release from that employment, which he managed with fidelity and uprightness, but not only without delight, but with a great deal of trouble and expense, in the contest for truth and righteousness upon all occasions.

The only recreation he had during his residence at London was in seeking out all the rare artists he could hear of, and in considering their

works in paintings, sculptures, gravings, and all other such curiosities, inasmuch that he became a great virtuoso and patron of ingenuity. Being loth that the land should be dis-furnished of all the rarities that were in it, whereof many were set for sale from the king's and divers noblemen's collections, he laid out about 2000 pounds in the choicest pieces of painting, most of which were bought out of the king's goods, which had been given to his servants to pay their wages; to them the colonel gave ready money, and bought such good pennyworths, that they were valued at much more than they cost. These he brought down into the country, intending a very neat cabinet for them; and these, with the surveying of his buildings, and improving by inclosure the place he lived in, employed him at home. . . .

He pleased himself with music, and again fell to the practice of his viol, on which he played excellently well, and entertaining tutors for the diversion and education of his children in all sorts of music, he pleased himself with these innocent recreations during Oliver's mutable reign. As he had great delight, so he had great judgment, in music, and advanced his children's practice more than their tutors; he also was a great supervisor of their learning, and indeed was himself a tutor to them all, besides all those tutors whom he liberally entertained in his house for them. He spared not any cost for the education of both his sons and daughters in languages, sciences, music, dancing, and all other qualities befitting their father's house. He was himself their instructor in humility, sobriety, and in all godliness and virtue, which he rather strove to make them exercise with love and delight than by constraint. As other things were his delight, this only he made his business, to attend to the education of his children, and the government of his own house and town. This he performed so well, that never was any man more feared and loved than he by all his domestics, tenants, and hired workmen. He was loved with such a fear and reverence as restrained all rude familiarity and insolent presumptions in those who were under him, and he was feared with so much love that they all delighted to do his pleasure.

As he maintained his authority in all relations, so he endeavored to make their subjection pleasant to them, and rather to convince them by reason than compel them to obedience, and would give way even to the lowest of his family to make them enjoy their lives in sober cheerfulness, and not find their duties burdensome.—From "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson," by his wife Lucy.

Italy in Vignette

The two young men followed the winding footway that led toward Como, close to the lake-side, past the gates of villas and the walls of vineyards, through little hamlets propped on a dozen arches, and bathing their feet and their pendant tatters in the gray-green ripple; past frescoed walls and crumbling campanilli and grassy village piazzas and the mouth of soft ravines that wound upward through belts of swinging vine and vespers of olive and splendid chestnut, to high hedges where white chapels gleamed amid the paler boskage, and bare cliff-surfaces. . . . It was Italy, the Italy that we know from the steel-engravings in old keepsakes and annuals, from the vignettes on music sheets, and the drop-curtains at theaters.—From "Roderick Hudson," by Henry James.

Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ANY person were rash enough to maintain that Jesus demanded or that Christian Science requires less than absolute consecration of the individual to Principle, that person would have a difficult task in the face of the Bible and Science and Health. More than this, the teaching of the New Testament consisting of the acquirement, as the Greek text shows, of a scientific knowledge of God, and the teaching of Mrs. Eddy being itself Science, there is no room in these for the acceptance of anything short of the absolute. No man can work out a mathematical problem on the basis that his calculations are near enough, and no man can heal, on the basis of the Bible or Science and Health, whilst admitting, in a single particular, the power of evil or the reality of matter. A little heaven leaves the whole lump, be it the belief of error or the fact of Truth.

What Jesus demanded of his followers he made clear in the words of the Sermon on the Mount: the intention, indeed, of that wonderful utterance, may be said to be summed up in the sentence, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Eighteen centuries later Mrs. Eddy summed up the teaching of Christian Science in a very similar sentence, on page 3 of Science and Health, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

It is quite evident, then, that both the Bible and Science and Health aim at and expect perfection; on no other basis is Christian healing a demonstrable possibility. Jesus made this perfectly clear when he told the disciples, "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Similarly, on page 242 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing towards it; it is at this point and must be practised therefrom." If, then, it is to be practised from the point of perfection, there must be no mental equivocation. The human mind calls this "a counsel of perfection," meaning thereby the unattainable. But every statement of this supposititious mind has to be contradicted in Christian Science by an appeal to Truth. Thus, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 129 of Science and Health, "If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material fact, be the fable pro or con,—be it in accord with your preconceptions or utterly contrary to them."

It is the acceptance of this counsel of perfection, and the determination to justify it by demonstration, which constitutes the very foundation of Christian Science practice. At the same time, the practitioner has to beware of becoming a stumbling block to his patient and to the world. Although the absolute can never be departed from, for one moment, in thought, without a possibility of disaster, nevertheless its meaning has to be made clear, with the utmost patience, to a patient who is very far from comprehending it. It is not only of no use, it is positively foolish to tell an unprepared invalid, badly, that there is nothing the matter with him. At the same time, so long as the practitioner thinks that there is a sick man, and is impressed by the symptoms of disease, he will be powerless to destroy the manifestation, for his understanding of Truth will not be clear enough. He must destroy the picture of disease in the human mind so completely as to substitute for it a perception of the reality or man in the image and likeness of God; and he can only do this in proportion as he rejects entirely the evidence of the senses, and holds determinedly to the absolute spiritual fact.

Now, of course, this determination must be divorced from will power; it must, on the contrary, be the result of metaphysical understanding. Will power is the energy of the human mind, and so an effect as unreal and unstable as its cause. Metaphysical understanding is the activity of divine Mind, and can only be manifested as the supposititious human mind is proved an unreality, and the infinity of the Mind of Christ is demonstrated. This, it is obvious, can never be accomplished so long as the counsel of perfection is relegated to the unattainable, since, as Mrs. Eddy has written, Christian Science is itself at the point of perfection. This being so it must be impossible to demonstrate the power of Truth from any lesser standpoint; and thus the acceptance of the absolute as the only scientific basis of demonstration becomes itself an absolute necessity.

None of this, it need scarcely be said, detracts from the fact that it is scientific, to eat, although material food is an unreality, and to sleep, although sleep is the counterpart of death. Physical life, in other words, is always nearer to Principle than is death; and so no man admitting the necessity for death can hope, while accepting this necessity, to demonstrate eternal life. In the same way so long as a man accepts the necessity for material food, he can never overcome the belief of life in matter. An absolute necessity, consequently, of demonstration from the point of perfection, is an effort to overcome the human belief that life depends upon food and sleep.

Both of these are, admittedly, evidences of the existence of the material senses, and it is the destruction of all such evidence which is the aim of scientific demonstration.

To reach this sense of the absolute, to look out over the world from this point of perfection, should be the object of a man's prayer, in other words, of his life. Only through a recognition of this in his prayer, that is in his daily actions, can he hope to attain perfection. The animal propensities are perpetually lusting against the desire for perfection; but only as these animal propensities are brought into subjection to Principle can perfection be demonstrated. "On this fundamental point," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 167 of Science and Health, "blind conservatism is absolutely inadmissible. Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

The Origin of "R. L. S."

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson was born at No. 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, on the 13th November 1850.

He was called after his two grandfathers, and to their names that of his mother's family was added. It was as Robert Louis Stevenson that he was known to all the world, and the earlier variations of his name, remembered but by few, are of small importance. . . . About 1873 the final change is marked by his usage, and an undated letter to Mr. Baxter belonging to this period. . . . "After several years of feeble and ineffectual endeavor with regard to my third initial (a thing I loathe), I have been led to put myself out of reach of such an accident in the future by taking my first two names in full." . . . The change of the name of Lewis from the Scots form to the French was made when he was about eighteen. . . . The alteration was due, it is said, to a strong distaste, shared by his father, for a fellow-citizen, who bore the name in the form in which Lewis had received it. But it was only the spelling that Stevenson changed and never the pronunciation. Lewis he remained at all times in the mouth of his family and of his intimate friends. . . . "Robert," says his mother, "was his school name, but it was never used at home."—From Graham Balfour's "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson."

Onward, Upward

On! from honor unto honor; let not praise nor self allure!
Onward, upward, be thy course, and let thy foot be firm and sure.

—Barry Cornwall.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1920

EDITORIALS

Perfection

THERE is a story of Michael Angelo which shows how little the great world is capable of distinguishing excellence from perfection, and how ready it is, in consequence, to accept the inferior, and to decline upon the near enough in its struggle for success. It is, indeed, this very characteristic which has reduced popular success so often to a level which the wise man does not desire to attain, a condition which has lent its sting to the cynical proverb "Nothing succeeds like success." Now the story itself is this. Michael Angelo was one day explaining to a friend a number of alterations which he had made to one of his own statues. But, objected the friend, the alterations are really trifling. The great sculptor smiled: That may be so, he said, but remember, it is these trifles which engender perfection; and perfection is no trifle.

That, or something like that, was what Carlyle meant when he said that "Genius means a transcendent capacity for taking trouble." Nor was Carlyle alone in his definition: the number of great workers who have explained genius in terms of taking pains, constitutes a little Academy in itself. Yet if the man in the street were really pressed upon the subject, he would probably be found to be mentally limiting perfection to such questions as art, and never thinking, in terms of perfection, of such other questions as economics or local government. What, however, does perfection imply except the results of thinking in terms of exact truth? Michael Angelo modeling the arm of a statue becomes aware that his work is not as near truth as he can get it, and sets to work to achieve the higher concept. The friend with an eye, that is with a mind, less carefully trained to truth in the plastic arts, dismisses his efforts as supersensitive. But the great sculptor knows better, he knows that perfection and truth are synonymous, and that to have one you must have the other.

Had Michael Angelo been a pure mathematician his friend would no doubt have seen the necessity for scientific accuracy. A famous Yorkshire manufacturer who had haggled long and determinedly over a small fraction of a penny in a purchase of wool, was asked afterward, by his daughter, who had been present, why he had made so much fuss over so small a sum. Because, he said, I was not buying a pennyworth of wool, but quantities which, multiplied up to the requirements of the mills, made the fraction mean many thousands of pounds. It is just like that with truth. Once you have departed from the straight line of its course, your distance from it becomes greater every moment. That universal genius Leonardo da Vinci saw this of sculpture, whether Michael Angelo did or not. The secret of the uniform excellence of the works of the Greeks he attributed, in part at least, to a mathematical formula, and to rediscover that formula has been, ever since, to certain artists, an incentive similar to the attraction of the North Pole to certain sailors.

There is absolutely no reason, then, why the statesman or the economist should not apply to his work the same standard of perfection as the artist. There is, on the contrary, every reason why he should, because he is dealing with factors which come even nearer to the lives of the community than art. The artist who does not take Truth for his model is doomed to ultimate failure, but not more than the economist or the statesman. This may be described as a counsel of perfection in the political clubs and on the markets, and as such be set aside as an ideal fit for Arcady rather than for practical men. But this, after all, only means that the so-called practical men are like Huxley's common sense philosophers, so impractical as to regard perfection, that is Truth, as unattainable.

Bismarck, in one of those downright utterances with which he occasionally illuminated a situation, declared that an adherence to the strict truth was the most diplomatic method with which he was acquainted for throwing dust in an opponent's eyes, since the man who told the truth was sure to be disbelieved. Certainly the Chancellor was not without precedents for his confidence, but a more crushing indictment of statecraft, as he saw it, it would be impossible to conceive. Yet if there is one man in particular who should strive more determinedly than another after perfection, it is surely the statesman, the man on whose shoulders the welfare of the state immediately rests. It should be his effort to make truth predominant in every act of state, and so to come to understand the deep insight of Aristotle when he wrote of human affairs, "Wisdom does not occupy itself with what will make a man happy." Wisdom is too wise for that. The astuteness of the senses may occupy itself with that, only invariably to find that sensual happiness is a mere will-o'-the-wisp. Wisdom strives after perfection, conscious that, as that is attained, true happiness must follow, for harmony is inseparable from Truth.

What then Congress in Washington discussing the Peace Treaty, or Parliament in London deciding the Railway Wage Schedule have to decide is essentially not technicalities but questions of Principle. It is the duty of the great western Republic to humanity, on the one hand, the duty of the British Government to Labor, on the other, which have to be decided. Even so these questions are only typical of hundreds of others which all the time, and all over the world, are coming up for settlement. What the settlement in each case will be is something for which the people ultimately must be responsible. In the first case, of necessity, the decision must rest with the statesmen, but the nation is the ultimate Court of Appeal: indeed, the minister, when everything has been said, is, as a rule, the reflection of the popular temper of the hour, and as such only more responsible, in a degree, than the people. Obviously, then, the soundness of the state is a question of the soundness of the nation; and it is because of this that

the responsibility of the leaders of the nation, to teach the nation to be satisfied with nothing less than perfection, is so absolute.

Colleges Strong for Compromise

EARLY returns of the vote of United States colleges upon the question of treaty ratification indicate that the prevailing sentiment throughout the country upon this matter has not been misjudged. Apparently the preponderance of opinion is overwhelming in favor of a compromise between the Republican and Democratic extremists that shall bring about immediate ratification. Not all the votes are yet returned, to be sure. Some time will elapse before the entire vote can be tabulated. But out of 41,889 votes cast in slightly more than one-eighth of the 400 educational institutions participating, the number for ratification by compromise of existing differences was 22,043. This is a clear majority, and larger by many thousands than the vote for any other method of disposal. Later figures, much more nearly complete in their results, show that in a total vote of 92,466, representing 375 colleges and universities, the majority for ratification, with or without compromise, was 38,890. The vote for ratification by compromise was 36,303, or more than twice the total vote for the Lodge reservations. The vote for straight ratification, without reservations or amendment, was far larger than the early returns promised. The straight ratification sentiment, in other words, was strongest in the west and south, from which sections the returns required the most time for transmission.

Of thirty-four institutions whose vote was first tabulated, all but eleven show themselves heavily in favor of the compromise. They include the universities and colleges of largest registration as a rule. Among them are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, University of Maine, Western Reserve, Pittsburgh, and Tufts, with Shmith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, and Connecticut of the women's colleges. The figures for this group are emphatic, too. As a rule, the vote in each, for ratification by compromise, shows a majority over the other proposals, and is from three to eight times the size of the vote for the Lodge reservations.

On the other hand, Boston University showed a slight preponderance in favor of the Lodge plan, the vote being 283, to 250 for the compromise. Wellesley, of the women's colleges, took substantially the same position, the vote dividing, on the same basis, 567 to 535. Rhode Island State College was strongly in favor of the Lodge plan. The only others coming out pronouncedly in favor of the Lodge reservations were the Roman Catholic institutions, Boston and Holy Cross. Both overwhelmingly supported the Lodge plan, and significantly gave their secondary support to the second proposition, which opposed ratification in any form. Their entire sentiment for either flat-footed acceptance or acceptance by compromise amounted to no more than 19 votes out of a total of 726 at Boston and 40 out of a total of 525 at Holy Cross. Of the other tabulated colleges, Amherst in Massachusetts, Dickinson in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Drury in Missouri, joined with Cornell in New York in giving a plurality in favor of ratification in any form. Southern colleges reporting, but not tabulated with the thirty-four here referred to, showed a tendency to give their heartiest favor to straight ratification, with compromise ratification as their second choice.

Enough is discernible in these early returns to certify the value of the referendum. There will be additional interest in analysis of the figures, after the main results have been announced. Why some colleges swing one way, while others incline in a contrary direction, offers a chance for instructive speculation. And in general, the referendum cannot in fairness be without its effect on the Senate situation; at least, not unless the senators are indifferent to what the country desires. For in this vote of the students in the colleges can be seen what families are saying and thinking about the Treaty in the privacy of their family groups. Students, of course, vote as students; but they, even better than voters in regular elections, are a reflex of thought in their home circles.

The Rule of the Road

TWENTY or thirty years ago, the difference which obtained in various countries as to the rule of the road did not, perhaps, greatly matter. Everybody knew the rule of his own country, and, with the fastest thing on the road rarely moving at a greater rate than eight or nine miles an hour, even the stranger to the prevailing rule found little difficulty in negotiating traffic. Today the outlook is very different. The advent of the motor car has not only tremendously increased the speed of the traffic everywhere, but has extended the sphere of road traveling to a degree quite undreamed of two or three decades ago. Thirty years ago a man seldom used the road beyond twenty miles of his own house. Today he thinks it nothing out of the ordinary to take the road across a continent, passing through a dozen different countries or states in the course of his journey.

The demand for a greater uniformity is, therefore, steadily growing in urgency, and the question is which shall be accepted as the better rule, "Keep to the Right," or "Keep to the Left." As both are entirely arbitrary, the answer must ever be the rather unhelpful one that one is about as good as the other. Where, however, a country or a state, adopting one rule, finds itself surrounded by other countries or states adopting the other rule, it would be a step toward general uniformity if the former should adopt the rule of the majority.

British Columbia is a case in point. Almost alone amongst the states and provinces of North America, British Columbia still adheres to the custom summed up in the couplet,

The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
If you keep to the left, you're sure to go right.

And British Columbia is seriously thinking of making a change. The proposal is meeting with a considerable amount of opposition, and, indeed, it is remarkable how many considerations are involved. There can, however, be little question that the proposed change is a very desirable one, and ought to be made.

French Senate Elections

ALTHOUGH not quite so decisive as the elections to the Chamber, last November, the recent French senatorial elections confirm the view that France is most determinedly on the side of law and order. The interesting feature of the elections was the failure of the United Socialist, the quite frankly pro-Bolshevist group, to make the tremendous gains they had hoped to make. The new Senate differs very little from the old Senate. The list of those elected is a list, for the most part, of familiar and honored names in French politics; Stephen Pichon, Leon Bourgeois, Alexander Ribot, Paul Deschanel, to mention only a few at random.

There is, however, one notable newcomer, namely, Raymond Poincaré. Mr. Poincaré was not a candidate. The President of France is outside politics. Nevertheless, he received 178 votes, on the first ballot, for the Department of the Meuse. None of the other candidates received a sufficient number of votes to give them the election, and so a second ballot became necessary. On the second ballot, Mr. Poincaré swept all before him. With one accord the electors seem to have concentrated on his candidature, and he was returned to the Senate by the overwhelming majority of 742 to 30. A few days previously, Mr. Poincaré's valet had arrived at the law courts and had hung up Mr. Poincaré's barrister's gown in its accustomed place in the cloak room. Word quickly went forth that the President was preparing to take up, once again, his brilliant career as an advocate, which he formally abandoned when he was elected to the presidency, seven years ago. Now he has been elected to the Senate, and all France is hailing with satisfaction the return of a great statesman to a full political life. True, the election of the President to the Senate has raised a legal difficulty, for it is clearly against French law for the President to be also a Senator. But "where there is a will there is a way," and if the unanimous voice of the press is any indication of a will, the French people most certainly have a will to find a way whereby Mr. Poincaré may hold his seat in the Senate during the few weeks that must elapse before he leaves the Elysée.

Two other interesting results of the elections are the defeat of Charles Humbert, and the fact that the elections have left the Premier, of France, for the first time in history, without a seat in either the Senate or the Chamber. As to Charles Humbert, he was acquitted last May of a charge of having dealings with the enemy, but the electors would have none of him. As to Mr. Clemenceau, it was not the electors' fault that he was not returned by a great majority for his old constituency of Var. The "Tiger," some time ago, announced his definite determination to retire from political life, and, as a consequence, was not a candidate. The constituency of Var in the new Senate is represented by René Renoult, who had the support of the Premier himself.

Raymond Poincaré and the New France

SOMETHING over eight years ago, to be exact, in the autumn of 1911, a curious change was wrought in the world's concept of France. The world, however, cannot be said to have been hasty in forming that concept. Looking back over the previous hundred years of history, it saw France trying one experiment in government after another, and content with nothing long. It saw her wander from Republic to Empire, from Empire to Kingdom, and from Kingdom back again to Republic. And so by the time that the Second Empire had gone down in the smoke and turmoil of the Commune, the world generally, and Europe in particular, had stereotyped its concept of France and labeled it "Unstable."

The Seven Months' War was indeed a veritable picture of the old France. It was all really over, of course, within a month, one incident following another with startling rapidity. First came the excited multitudes thronging the streets of Paris, filling the air with shouts of "A Berlin!" then the setting out of the great army on what was heralded as its triumphal journey to the frontier and beyond, the grand send-off, followed by an inexplicable silence, the French Army "stuck as if in mud." Then came the descent of the Prussian host "like the rush of a torrent," and, within a few short weeks, Sedan.

France recovered, of course, recovered marvelously. The Third Republic took root downward and sprang upward, but Europe had formed its concept and stuck to it doggedly. French politics became almost a byword, and when confronted with an Affaire Dreyfus, with all the corruption and injustice it disclosed, the world shrugged its shoulders, as who would say "It is France," and what more was to be said?

Then, suddenly, in the autumn of 1911, came the change, or rather Europe became aware of the change. The Panther had anchored in Agadir Bay, and a grand dispute was, at once, precipitated between Paris and Berlin, the outcome of which no one could foretell. It was a critical time, how critical was only realized in later years. All Europe was buzzing with discussion, and on the tiptoe of expectation, not to say apprehension. Only in Paris, contrary to all precedent, was there a great calm. Paris remained calm and all France with it, imperturbably calm, and when the Franco-German Treaty in regard to Morocco was finally signed, in the November of 1911, Europe realized that it had in its midst a new power, and the one topic of conversation was the new France.

Of this new France, the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, orator, lawyer, littérateur, and statesman, quickly came to be recognized as the expression. For many years, Mr. Poincaré, as he mounted rung by rung the political ladder, had been famous for his breadth of view. It was not only a great France that he preached, but a great France playing a great part, in the highest sense of that word, in the world's affairs. And so when the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912 threatened, as it did for many anxious weeks, to precipitate a European war, it was Raymond Poincaré who, with the able help of Sir Edward Grey in England, again and again interposed successfully to prevent a break and keep the powers together. Before hostilities actually commenced, he pro-

posed a conference of the powers, if only for the purpose of keeping them in touch with one another. And even when war was actually precipitated, he utterly scandalized the punctilious diplomacy of several other nations by still advocating the calling of a conference for the same purpose.

It is true that the council never was held, but the calm and courageous stand of the French Premier on that occasion, supported, as it was, by all the prestige of the new France, contributed to the maintenance of peace amongst the powers to an extent which cannot well be exaggerated.

A year later, Mr. Poincaré was President of France, and France, no longer distrustful, as she had undoubtedly been in the past, of able presidents, looked forward to a great and distinguished term of office, during which the country, as never before, would find itself interpreted by its President. France was not disappointed. The latter part of 1913 and the first part of 1914 witnessed an interchange of brilliant state visits with Spain, England, and with Russia. But then came the war, and the work of developing a true internationalism, for which Mr. Poincaré is so eminently fitted, had to be given up. That is over five years ago. Today, France is about to elect a new President, and is quite evidently considering the desirability of reelecting Mr. Poincaré, and thus allowing him to pick up the threads of the great work which he had to abandon so completely in the August of 1914. Whether Mr. Poincaré will agree is altogether another thing.

Notes and Comments

IN THE California pioneer days of '49, when a party started across western United States, if one of the group forgot the rules and regulations adopted for the best interest of all concerned, each member regarded it as his duty, if possible, to see that the rules were observed. Every one in the United States today may be considered a member of a pioneer party, and it should be his or her duty to see that the prohibition laws are observed. Any easy-going habit, practiced by many teetotalers, of condoning and joking about liquor should be forgone, and earnest attention be paid to the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League, which urges "loyal citizens" to remind those who may be indifferent or hostile that unless the national prohibition law is enforced, lawlessness will be encouraged. This fact should be clear to anyone who contrasts conditions of the past within his own observation.

IN VIEW of the number of precedents which seem to have gathered around the French presidency, it is interesting that Raymond Poincaré, the present incumbent, who shattered an apparently well-established one on assuming the duties of his office, seems likely to shatter another at this time. Never before, that is to say, since the establishment of the Third Republic of France, in 1870, has one of the presidents either become affiliated with the government in the ministry after leaving the Executive's chair, or been elected to a second term after serving in office for his full seven years, and never before has a member of the Cabinet been elected to the presidency. On the other hand, Presidents Grévy, Carnot, Périer, and Faure served as presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, and Presidents Loubet and Fallières were presidents of the Senate, before assuming the duties of the chief magistracy. Moreover, only three of the nine French presidents have completed their terms of office. Jules Grévy, alone was reelected.

TON-Y-PANDY, the notorious mining village in South Wales, has proved its point. It was convinced, or, at any rate, a certain section, probably a very small section of it, was convinced, that prohibition was not the thing. Firm in its convictions, sure of its ability to prove its point to the satisfaction of all, Ton-y-Pandy confidently awaited its opportunity. A few days ago it came. A temperance conference was announced to be held in Ton-y-Pandy, to be addressed by an American prohibitionist, Dr. Henry. The anti-prohibitionists, sturdy Welshmen all, braced themselves. To carry conviction was alone what they sought, conviction to their fellow villagers, yes, and to the world, that prohibition was wrong. Ton-y-Pandy would do it. And Ton-y-Pandy did it, with the aid of a bass drum and other musical instruments and with football songs.

THE old saying that trade follows the flag has certainly proved to be the case in La Rochelle, France, where the Thirty-fifth United States Engineers built a new railway station consisting of thirty-one buildings, with tracks and roads covering about twenty acres. The establishment included a car shop of a capacity of 2000 cars per month, and the engineers division produced 2370 in September, reaching a record day of 150 complete cars. During 1918 they built about 20,000 cars, and were specially commended by the French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau. An American company has taken over the car shops, and has entered into a contract with the French Government to construct 25,000 freight cars. The company will employ 2500 French civilian workmen, with a staff of fifty American foremen and heads of departments. The output will be about sixty cars per day, and the wheels, frames, and fittings will be shipped from New York.

TRAVELERS in tubes and subways everywhere may reasonably be interested in the "writing on the wall," or rather on the ceiling, that will soon be proclaiming the next station at which a car on the London underground system will stop. The new indicating device which the London Metropolitan management is putting in operation on the Great Northern tube railroad, and proposes to extend as rapidly as possible to other lines, works automatically and announces each station, in turn, in illuminated letters on the only part of the car where everybody can see them. The device, moreover, will show a map of the streets around the station. Underground travelers elsewhere will doubtless hope that before long the ceilings of their own conveyances will be as considerably informative.